

INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL XVI NO 22—1

BOMBAY THURSDAY JANUARY 26 1928

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING at MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1928			
28 Jan.	RAHCHI		16,050
4 Feb.	RAZMAK	NALDERA	16,088
11 "	RAWALPINDI		16,819
18 "	RAZMAK	MALWA	16,088
25 "	RAJPUTANA		16,088
3 Mar.	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	16,302
10 "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
17 "	RAZMAK		16,088
24 "	CHINAI		7,952
31 "	GANPURA		16,901
7 April	RAJPUTANA		20,847
14 "	RAZMAK		16,088
21 "	RAWALPINDI		16,819
28 "	MALWA		16,088
5 May	RAJPUTANA	MOREA	16,088
12 "	DELTA		16,963
19 "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
26 "	RAZMAK	NALDERA	16,088
3 June	MACEDONIA		11,120
10 "	RAZMAK	MALWA	16,088
17 "	CHINAI		7,952
24 "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	16,302
31 "	MANUA		10,916

① To Marseilles only.
② Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
③ Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

④ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £50
1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £40.
2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £42.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £48.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "RANPURA" on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—
To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles, including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100
P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES-LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.
SINGLE BERTH CABINS.
There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
23rd Feb.	MANORA	7,888
16th March	DUMANA	8,427
9th April	MANELA	8,303
2nd May	DOMALA	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1928
31st Jan. MIRZAPUR .. Straits, China, and Japan.
7th Feb. KALVAN .. Colombo, Straits, China and Japan

Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

Date	Steamers	Destinations
1928		
27th Jan.	VASNA	Bombay via Karachi
28th "	CHAKLA	Karachi via Port of Spain, Durban, Gutoh Mandrie
30th "	VITA	Karachi via Port of Spain, Gutoh Mandrie
1st Feb.	KARAGOLA	East & South Africa
1st "	BANSURA	Bombay via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
2nd "	ELLORA	Mombasa.

Extra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers on the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Burek. Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Meigen Maru	5345	21 Jan.	1 Feb.
Genoa Maru	6785	31 "	6 "
Awa Maru	6028	2 Feb.	14 "
Tamatsu Maru	4046	8 "	18 "
Malacca Maru	5374	15 "	29 "
Saiyo Maru	6550	20 "	4 Mar.
Osaka Maru	3741	25 "	8 "
Tamba Maru	6845	1 March	15 "
Tasmania Maru	4165	7 "	18 "
Moji Maru	3757	18 "	29 "

*Passenger Steamer.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20270, 23738. Telg. "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO
JAPAN via SINGAPORE
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer	Arrival	Departure
Indus Maru	11th Jan.	24th Jan.
Borneo Maru	12th "	28th "
Yokoku Maru	22nd "	30th "
Heinan Maru	11th "	3rd Feb.
Shunko Maru	27th "	7th "
Taizan Maru	9th Feb.	18th "
Sumatra Maru	10th "	20th "
Ichigo Maru	13th "	23rd "
Tsurushima M.	18th "	28th "
Honolulu Maru	24th "	5th Mar.

*Arrive at Karachi Jan. 11th
For Particulars apply to:—
CH. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 23473.
Telegrams: "SHOSHEN."
Box No. 355.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Virjilal Ranchhodda.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVEPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharma) and other information, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-15 A.M., after mid-night on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market as per our clients' instructions on commission.

We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Market. For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars, please write to:—
THE MANAGER,
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service,
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add: "COMELONG."
Tel. Nos: 22044-24241.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Daily Edition.		
1 Year	Rs. 20 0	Rs. 25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly Rs. 3/8. Rs. 4. Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber

Address

Register No.

Date of paper

Time of delivery

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular Irida, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Coconut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Tel.—Uger, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.

J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET BOMBAY

KATNI FRENCH CHALK

The finest quality produced in India, free flowing, Impalpably powdered. Used in the Industries, Soap making, Rice Polishing and in the Foundry. Samples and Prices sent on application.

KATNI SOAP STONE

LARGE STOCKS AVAILABLE.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
Agents:—C. MACDONALD & CO., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age. Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, Satara City.

INSURANCE

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LAC.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Rs. 1 or Rs. 5 per month. Active and honest agents required—on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Essof Building, D'Almeida Street, Mazagon, Bombay

INSURE WITH:— THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists.

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 COMPARED WITH OTHERS ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely THE LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA, AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits (estimated at Rs. 3,000)

payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22997.

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve.

DASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A Gujarati speaking GRADUATE TEACHER for a Local High School B. T. or S. T. C. preferred. Apply at once Box No. 2990 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 636

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the desired Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.
N R 687

HOW TO BECOME A RICH MAN—Full and detailed particulars against one anna stamp—Gupta, c/o Post Office Box No. 2032, Bombay.
N R 687

WANTED by a Progressive Indian Life Office—energetic and experienced Agents throughout Bombay Presidency on decent remuneration on salary or commission basis. Divisible Surplus expected at its ensuing Valuation. Unique Policy Conditions. None need apply who has no previous experience. Apply to Box No. 2073 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 29753

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
PREMIER INDIAN HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR ST., CALCUTTA.

Special Arrangements for Larger Accommodation During Winter Season.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem (Family suites with bath available).
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL"

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

QUETTA PICTURE PALACE TO LET—Offers invited to lease out the above now known as the OPERA HOUSE of Quetta available from 15th May, 1928. Theatre centrally situated midway cantonment and civil limits. Well furnished suitable both for Cinema and Theatrical performances. For further particulars apply to the owner. KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL SATTAR, QUETTA.
C R638

FOR SALE

KAKOMI FURNISHING FABRICS.

Kakomi Dots for Curtains, Pordals, Cushions, Bedspreads, etc., add a cheery effect to the Home. Dyed in a number of pleasing colours. Samples of Kakomi Dots will be set free on application.
Price for 36" x 37" As. 13 per yard
Price for 51" x 52" Rs. 12 per yard

THE RIGHT BATH-MAT.

A bath mat's life is not a happy one but Kakomi mats have been designed to stand up to the job. Thick and absorbent, with knotted fringes or hemmed edges. Free samples on request.

Bleached .. Rs. 1-15-0 each
Bleached .. Rs. 2-3-0 each
SLEEP IN KAKOMI FLANNELETTE
KAKOMI FLANNELETTE is soft and fleecy and admirable suited for Pyjama wear. Get some suits this winter and sleep in cosy comfort. Samples on request, free.

Blue striped .. As. 15 per yard
Red striped .. As. 11 per yard
Plain white .. As. 13-6 per yard
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.
K.1

PROPERTY FOR SALE—No. 571 Mori Road, Mahina. House, ground floor only, compound all round, four minutes from station. Near the sea. Cool, healthy, quiet spot. Good view from verandah. Inspection—any day 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Last price Rs. 18,000/ clear.
N R635

FOR SALE—Immediate, ENGLISH FILTER PRESSES, 13in., 18in., 25in., complete. Prices cheap. Also two Expellers, as Andersons. M. H. DINSHAW & CO., Apollo Street, Bombay.
N R677

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"KESEVSON'S" CANNANORE Manufacturers of cotton, silk and art silk piece goods. WANTED Influential REPRESENTATIVES on respectable COMMISSION.
T R 682

FOR SALE—650 Lbs English BLASTING POWDER. For particulars apply Box No. 208. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
T R 680

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21993.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column
Inch per Insertion.	
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

THE NEW BER COMPANY.
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berat Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Menkwa Building, Outram Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 9th February, 1928, at 3-15 p.m. Standard Time, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th September 1927.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd February to 16th February, 1928, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 19th January, 1928.
N. B.—The Dividend if declared will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after Tuesday the 14th February 1928 to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 2nd February, 1928 between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. and on Saturdays from 11-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. (S.T.).
29850

NOTICE

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Menkwa Building, Outram Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 9th February, 1928, at 3 p.m. Standard Time, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th September 1927.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd February to 16th February, 1928, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 19th January, 1928.
N. B.—The Dividend if declared will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after Tuesday the 14th February, 1928 to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 2nd February, 1928 between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. and on Saturdays from 11-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. (S.T.).
29849

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of India, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office, Oriental Buildings, on THURSDAY, the 16th February, 1928, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) for the following objects:—

- (1) To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts of the Bank for the year ended 31st December, 1927.
- (2) To declare a dividend.
- (3) To elect Directors in the places of those who retire but are eligible for re-election.
- (4) To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 16th February to SATURDAY, the 15th February, 1928, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 24th January, 1928.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

(In the Matter of Companies' Act VII of 1923.)

SHRI BHULESHWAR CLOTH MARKET CO., LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the GENERAL MEETING of the Contributors of the Shri Bhuleshwar Cloth Market Co., Ltd. (in Voluntary Liquidation), only those who have paid the full amount of their shares as per Court's Order, will be held on SATURDAY, the 4th February, 1928, at 11 a.m. (S. T.) in the Office of the Liquidator at Asian Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, when the statements of account of Liquidator from November 1926 to 31st October 1927 will be placed before the meeting for being passed.

And such other business as the Liquidator may bring before the meeting.

K. N. DALVI,
Liquidator,
Shri Bhuleshwar Cloth Market Company, Limited,
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)
Asian Building,
3rd Floor, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

N.B.—If for want of quorum on the above day the meeting be postponed, it will be held on 11th February, 1928, at the same time and place.
R688

TENDERS.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction of Carriage Washing Platforms for the new Terminal Station at Bellasis.

Tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Construction, up to 2 p.m. on the 4th day of February, 1928, and must be accompanied by a receipt showing that the sum of Rs. 2,500 has been lodged with the Railway Company's Treasurer as earnest money.

Tender Forms specifications and plans can be obtained from the Superintending Engineer, Construction's Office, 1st Floor, General Offices, Annex, on payment of a fee of Rs. 10 which will not be returned.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any tender, and reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in part or whole.

M. W. BRAYSHAW,
Ag. Agent,
B. B. & C. I. Railway.
29833

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

KING EDWARD VII MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, PAREL, BOMBAY.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of provisions, etc., to the Nursing Staff Mess, K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay, for one year, commencing from 1st March, 1928.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B. T.) on 2nd February, 1928. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes, which must be endorsed "Tenders for the supply of Provisions, etc., to the Nursing Staff Mess, K. E. M. Hospital".

Forms of contract, specification, etc., and any other information that may be required will be supplied by the Dean's office K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay, on personal application. A charge of Rs. 2/- will have to be paid for each set of tender forms.

The attention of the tenderers is invited to the general directions published with the tender.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
Dean,
29820

SAVE YOUR INCOME-TAX by CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.

Incorporated Certified Accountants. Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts Telephone No. 24183

Office: M.P. Bania Building, Pydhory, Bombay

AMUSEMENTS.



CORINNE GRIFFITH
Three Hours

reels 7
"TEE FOR TWO."
A First National Picture!
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
Time: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.,
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

On account of the Underwriters:—
2 Mercury Vapour Lamps.
By order of the Assessor and Collector, Municipal Taxes:—
Tables, cupboard, wooden boxes, bench, etc., etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.

1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Water horse in harness.
By order of the Assessor and Collector, Municipal Taxes:—
1 motor car No. 9261.
1 motor car 2 seater.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 497 of 1925 (Soonderdas vs. Dr. Maneklal Murlidhar):—
1 Shighram with grey Arab horse and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT GOA STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Wadia Gandhi and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiff in Suit No. 1405 of 1925 (J. D. Ghandy vs. M. B. Cassinath), and pursuant to the directions contained in the consent decree, made in the above suit, dated the 17th day of June, 1925, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will, on THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following property:—

All that piece of land together with the messuages, tenements thereon, situate on the Mody Bombay Port Trust Estate, measuring about 344-49 square yards registered by the Collector under New Survey No. 8480, and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 2756 (2) and Street No. 35-A, and bounded on the North by Goa Street, on the South, East and West by the vacant land belonging to the trustees of the Bombay Port Trust.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia Gandhi and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiff, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY STORES, ETC., AT THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY SCRAP YARD, MAHALAKSHMI.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 26th and FRIDAY, the 27th January, 1928, at 1-30 p.m. at the Railway Co.'s Stores Depot (Scrap Yard), Mahalakshmi.

A quantity of Railway plants, stores, etc., consisting of bridge tees: Theodolite, wheel tyres, C. I. Miscellaneous, India Rubber Scrap, drums, Kegs, files, lemps, rails of sorts and sizes, cast and wrought iron and steel scrap of sorts, cast steel scrap, Channels, angle iron pipes, W. I. Girders wood; Locks, Bridge work Iron Scrap, Lathes, Drilling machines, Stone-crushers, grinding machines, cast iron chairs, wheels, axles and miscellaneous other stores.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when lots are knocked down and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month failing which the Railway Company will not be responsible for their safe custody and the goods will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser either by Public Auction or private treaty at the discretion of the Company's Controller of Stores.

A rent of rupees 5 per cent. per annum on the value of the materials purchased will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

SPECULATIVE SELLING PRESSURE
—DEMAND DECLINING—UNFAVOURABLE DRY GOODS CONDITION—**FUTURES 24 TO 29 POINTS LOWER**

New York, Jan. 24.

Unfavourable conditions in Dry Goods market and favourable outlook for the next American cotton crop are responsible for the present declining trend of values. The former reason has restricted demand for spot cotton while latter has influenced considerable liquidation of speculative long interest and increased selling pressure. Bearish sentiment is gaining ground and prices are steadily declining. The New York futures market opened to-day at a decline of 2 points, but recovered the decline on scattered buying. There was utter absence of buying power and prices declined on renewed selling pressure. The close was weak at a decline of 24 to 29 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 20 points to 18.65c.

The New Orleans futures market declined 30 points and Spot Cotton prices were reduced by 30 points to 18.11c. While market continues generally inclined to bearish ideas, we believe it is reasonable to think that time is ripe for a technical reaction.

N. Y. JULY FLUCTUATIONS

	New York, Jan. 24.
10 A.M.	18.28—02 Opening
10-06 A.M.	18.30 Unchgd. Highest
11 A.M.	18.16—14
12 Noon	18.20—14
2-33 P.M.	18.04—26 Lowest
3 P.M.	18.04—26 Close

PRIVATE CABLES.

Reuter:—"Market is easy on increased selling pressure stimulated by unfavourable spot markets and unfavourable condition in dry goods market."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 24-1-28	644,700	968,000
Exports to date do.	250,000	63,000
Stock at Ports 20-1-28	211,200	289,700
Interior Towns do.	122,100	148,600
Liverpool 20-1-28	886,000	125,400
Visible Supply 20-1-28	572,900	728,500
Quantity in Sight do.	108,950	210,300

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Jan. 24.
March	18.11—24
May	18.19—26
July	18.04—26
October	17.56—29
December	17.50—28
Middling Spot	18.65—20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Jan. 24.
March	17.86—30
May	17.80—30
Middling Spot	18.11—30

NEW YORK

	New York, Jan. 24.
New York 11 a.m.—	(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)
March	18.24
May	18.33
July	18.16
New York Noon Call—	
March	18.26
May	18.36
July	18.20
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.—	

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, Jan. 24.
Day's Receipts at all U S Ports	25,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	13,000

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

	New York, Jan. 24.
Demand Bills	487.25

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

	London, Jan. 24.
Interest Day to Day Loans 4-1/8 per cent.	
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1/2 per cent.	
Bank Bills 3 months 4-1/32 per cent.	
Bank Bills 6 months 4-1/32 per cent.	
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3/4 per cent.	
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1/4 per cent.	

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

	London, Jan. 24.
Rozario Santa Fe per 64 lb—	
48/0 Jan Shipment Sellers.	
Barletta Russo per 63-1/2 lb—	
48/6 Jan Shipment Sellers.	
Wheat South Australian—	
50/0 Afloat Paid and Sellers.	
Wheat Choice White Karachi new crop—	
50 May-June Shipment Sellers.	

LIVERPOOL.

LONG LIQUIDATION—HEDGE SELLING—SCATTERED COVERING—FUTURES CLOSED IRREGULAR 1 POINT HIGHER TO 3 POINTS LOWER—SALES 7,000 BALES.

Liverpool, Jan. 24.

The Liverpool futures market opened quiet with prices unchanged ruled somewhat steady on short covering. At the advance there was some long liquidation and hedge selling which resulted in an irregular close, near months 3 points lower while distant deliveries gained 1 point. Spot demand was moderate and sales of 7,000 Bales were recorded. Middling American prices declined 16 points to 10.38d. per lb.

Empire futures market closed at a loss of 1 point while Egyptians were easy at a decline of 6 to 7 points.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 24th Jan.—
"Long liquidation and hedge selling."
Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 24th Jan.—
"Hedge selling due to poor trade demand."
Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends—
"Speculative selling. Market continues bearish."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Jan. 24.
January	9.82 9.78—02
February	9.75—03
March	9.81 9.75—03
April	9.72—03
May	9.77 9.71—03
June	9.65—02
July	9.69 9.65—01
August	9.54—01
September	9.45—01
October	9.38 9.36—
November	9.31 plus .01
December	9.31 plus .01
January	9.29 plus .01
Middling Spot	10.38—16

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, Jan. 24.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	50

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Jan. 24.
Scinde Fully Good	7.65—10
Scinde Fine	7.85—10
Scinde Superfine	8.05—10
Bengal Good	7.45—10
Bengal Fully Good	7.65—10
Bengal Fine	7.85—10
Oomra Good	8.10—10
Oomra Fully Good	8.35—10
Oomra Fine	8.60—10
Broach Fully Good	9.10—10
Broach Fine	9.35—10
Broach Superfine	9.60—10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Jan. 24.
January	16.61—06
February	16.71—06
March	16.76—06
April	16.76—06
May	16.88—06
June	16.88—06
July	16.94—07
August	16.94—07
September	16.94—07
October	16.98—07
November	17.00—07
December	16.86—07
January	16.92—06
Sakellariadis F G F Spot	17.25—20

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

	London, Jan. 24.
Chartered Bank of I A and C £21-1/8	
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) #128-1/2	
P and O Banking Corporation £3-1/2	
National Bank £51.	
Eastern Bank £6-3/8	
Funding Loan 4 per cent £29-3/4	
Conveyance Loan £77-3/8	
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £131-3/4	
Raper Paper 3 1/2 per cent £73	
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan 202	
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £72-1/8	
Consols £55-5/8	
War Loan 5 per cent £101-3/4	
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £94-1/4	

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

	New York, Jan. 24.
Coffea Fair Rio (No. 4 quality)	
Spot	14-15/16

BOMBAY

COMMISSION HOUSES BOUGHT—OPTION DEALERS SOLD—BAZAAR OPERATOR'S SUPPORT—CLOSED Rs. 4 LOWER.

Bombay, Jan. 25.

Following a decline of 25 points in New York futures, the local cotton market opened at Rs. 357 for Broach. April/May delivery and declined to Rs. 356 on selling by option dealers. At the decline Commission houses and bazaar operators supported the market and rates at 4 p.m. were as under:—

	Broach	April/May	March	March
Apl./May	357	357 3/8	356	357 3/8
Dec./Jan.	325	327	—	—
March	323 3/8	324 3/8	323 3/8	324 3/8
Dec./Jan.	293	295	—	—
March	294 3/8	295	294 3/8	295

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened easy at a decline of 10 points but improved 3 points. The forward market opened very steady at Rs. 358 and improved on bazaar operators buying but declined on selling by some commission firms. Quotations at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

	Broach	April/May	March	March
Apl./May	358	358 3/8	357 1/4	357 3/8
Dec./Jan.	324 3/8	324 3/8	324	324
March	294 3/8	294 3/8	294	294

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Jan. 25.
January	211.50—3.20
April	219.30—3.70
July	221.30—5.80

TENDERS.

	Bombay, Jan. 25.
To-day. Total.	
F. G. M. G. Bengal	200 10,100
Pine M. G. Oomra	3,700 14,200

SETTLEMENT RATES.

The settlement rates for December-January, 1928, delivery of Bengal and Oomra Cotton were fixed as under:—
Bengal F. G. M. G. Rs. 295
Oomra Fine M. G. Rs. 327

Messrs. Briel and Co.'s report, dated the 25th instant, states as under:—
This morning New York advices show a further decline but our market is remarkably steady at Rs. 357. The belief appears to be current that Japanese interests will be compelled to buy, a view which we are not at all inclined to share. There is nothing to be gained by ignoring the fact that prices here are too high and that no demand can be looked for unless and until they adjust themselves to other markets. The longer the adjustment is delayed, the more the Trade will suffer.

DAILY ROOM RATE

	BOMBAY, Jan. 25.
Bengal March	295
Broach April/May	357
Umr March	324

SPOT RATES.

	Bombay, Jan. 25.
Bengal	309 302 295 287
S.P.	307 300 293 285
Rajputana	307 302 295 287
Umr	334 327 317
C. P. No. 1	358 351 341
C. P. No. 2	346 339 329
Khandesh	329 319 309 299
Muthia	— 315 305 291
Punjab American	411 404 397

READY COTTON SALES.

	BOMBAY, Jan. 25.
100 Forbes & Co.	Gujrat 315
100 Do.	Wun 354
100 E. Spinner & Co.	Sindhikeda 324
100 Do.	Khandwa 323
200 Volkart Bros.	Darwhe 338
100 Do.	Botad 305
100 Do.	Basri 308
100 Do.	Shegaon 329
100 G. G. Keshu	Parbhani 357
100 H. Nenshi	Anjangaon 322
100 Do.	Nagar 315
100 Vardhaman Bros.	Juina 336
100 Do.	Shegaon 322
100 G. G. Keshu	Parbhani 355
100 Do.	Indore 342

LINSEED OIL.

	London, Jan. 24.
Linseed Oil naked London cwt—	
28/4-1/2 March-April Delivery Paid and Sellers.	
29/1-1/2 May-Aug. Delivery Buyers.	

LINSEED.

	London, Jan. 24.
Linseed Calcutta ton—	
£17-10 Jan-Feb Shipment Sellers.	
£17-10 Feb-March Shipment Sellers.	
Linseed La Plata c i f ton—	
£15-3-9 Feb-March Shipment Hull Paid.	
Linseed Bombay—	
£18-2-6 Jan-Feb Shipment Sellers.	

LONDON SILVER.

	London, Jan. 24.
Silver—Market very quiet.	
Spot	26-11/16
Forward	26-15/16

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)
Bombay, Jan. 25.

GOLD.

	Rs. as. p.
Ready	21 4 3
Maha	21 4 6
Falguna	21 5 9
Narandas Motilal Native	
Gold Bars touch 96-97	
98-99	21 4 3
National City	21 8 0

SILVER.

	Rs. as. p.
Ready	58 11 0
London—Ready	26 1 0
London—Forward	25 15 0
London—Shanghai:—Opening and Closing	
New York Cent.	56 15 16
Opening Highest Lowest Closing	
Malta	58-14 58-15 58-12 58-12
Falguna	58-10 58-11 58-8 58-8

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Jan. 25.
B. C. RATE—	
T T 1/6 1/32 D D 1/6 1/16	
LONDON—	
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/16 Ready.	
Banks Selling D D 1/6 3/32	
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 February.	
Banks Selling T T 1/6 March.	
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/8	
Banks Buying D D 1/6 5/32	
Banks Buying 3/Mos. 1/6 11/32 Jan/15th Feb.	
Banks Buying 3/Mos. 1/6 5/16 15th/20th Feb.	

NEW YORK—
Banks Selling T T 275.
Banks Buying T T 271.
Banks Buying D D 270.
Banks Buying 3/Mos. 266.

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 922.
Banks Buying D D 947.
Banks Buying 3/Mos. 960.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 128-1/2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 125

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 137-1/2.

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 174-1/4.

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155-1/2.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90-1/2.

CROSS RATE—
New York—London 4.87-1/2 24th inst.
Shanghai—London Closed 25th inst.
London—Japan 111-1/8 24th inst.
London—Paris 124.00 24th inst.
London—Belgium 34.98 24th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.30 24th inst.
London—Italy 92.10 24th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

	Bombay, Jan. 25.
3 and 6 months	4 1/16 per cent.
Money Call	6 1/4 per cent.
One/Three months	5 1/2 per cent.
Imperial Bank rate	7 per cent.
Money Market Tone:—Steady.	

EAST INDIAN COTTON

BREUL AND CO'S REPORT

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 25.
Since 1st September

	This year.	Last year.
In full-pressed Bales		

Central India	2,702	1,32,092	1,18,851
Barisi and Nagar	2,349	1,52,716	1,05,521
Hyderabad-Gaonani	723	60,211	35,497
Berar	3,546	3,46,198	2,71,982
Central Provinces	2,011	1,43,987	94,541
Total Oomras	13,462	10,02,895	8,28,843
Dholera	125	50,339	29,026
N. W. Provinces		59,152	47,342
Rajputana	975	10,853	16,508
Sind-Punjab	529	87,333	60,000
Broach		2,597	239
Coompta & Dharwar		3,474	19,752
Western-Northens	192	3,594	8,970
Coconada			395
Tinnevely and Cambodia		7,425	4,504
Persian	13	3,065	2,849
American		21,111	66,721
Egyptian and African		9,352	20,166
Comilla, Burma & other spots		64	4
Total	15,296	12,70,254	11,15,455

STOCKS AND SHARES

MILL SHARES VERY STEADY

INDIAN CEMENT FIRM

MILL SHARES.

Encouraging reports of cloth demand at Ahmedabad and some of the local mills having succeeded in selling some good quantity, created a better feeling in mill shares. There was scattered buying and in the absence of selling pressure mill shares closed very steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Yesterday's impressive buying in Indian Cement shares continued to-day with a further rise in the prices. However there was slight profit taking during the later part of the session, there was firm undertone at the close. Tata Hydros ruled steady. There was only small turn over in Bombay Burmahs and closed steady. Tata Iron and Steel shares improved slightly with a steady tone. Cement group met increased support. Aleock shares improved with a firm enquiry. Bombay steams ruled firm with better support.

SECURITIES.

Government papers ruled rather quiet but steady.

COTTON MILLS.

Feb., 1928.	Closing rates.
100 Ahmed. Advance	400
100 Alliance	39
50 Apollo	6
500 Bombay Cotton	317½
250 Bombay Dyeing	960
250 Bradbury	280
100 Century	466¼
100 Central India	528-12
500 Central India Pr.	485
100 Colaba Lapid	143-12
100 Coorla	120
100 Crescent	193-12
250 Currum	270
500 David	670
250 Dawn	270
200 Edward Sassoon	112½
10 E D Sassoon	As. 14-6
100 Elphinstone	16
250 Fazelbhai	906¼
40 Frelay	105
1000 F. Petit	400
100 Globe	30
100 Gokak	133-12
100 Indian Bleaching	265
100 Indore Malwa	366¼
250 Jamshed. Mfg.	50
50 Kasturchand	25-12
100 Khatani	82½
100 Kohinoor	206¼
1000 Luxmi Cotton	6815
100 Madhav Rao Sed.	45
100 Madhwarji	117½
500 Mathradas	50
1000 Maneckji Petit	1360
100 Meyer Sassoon	86¼
1000 Moraji	2150
200 New Great	316-4
10 New City	130
250 Pabany	290
250 Pearl	605
100 Phoenix	417-4
10 Premier	13
100 Sholapur	700
250 Simplic	298-12
50 Swan	120
100 Swadeshi	530
200 Tata Mill	82½
500 Vishnu Cotton	3150
BANKS.	
500 Imperial	1405
125 Imperial	340
50 India	38
50 Baroda	91½
25 Central	26½
25 Eastern	84
£12 1/2 National Bank	450
RAILWAYS.	
500 Abd. Prantij	917½

SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 25.	
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 76-0-6	
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36	Rs. 94-2.
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93/8.	
4 per cent Loan due 1900/70 Rs. 188.	
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100-0.	
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4.	
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933	Rs. 102-6.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55	Rs. 106/8.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 155-5.	
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930	Rs. 103-7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931	Rs. 105.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932	Rs. 106/4.
6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111-8.	
4 per cent Post Trust due 1974 Rs. 85-4.	
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84/4.	
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974	Rs. 84-8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954	Rs. 110-12.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102.	
Forward Rates: 2nd Feb. Sett. 3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 76-1-0 1945-55, Rs. 106-8-6.	
Amritsar Patti	143
100 Con. Prov. Rly.	101
100 Dhand Baramat	102
100 Guzerat Rly.	93½
100 Hoshiarpur	99
100 Khulna-Bagbirhat Rly.	95
90 Mandra Bhon	78/8
100 Sara Sirajgunj	99
100 Sialkote	105
100 Smith Lt. Rly	140
100 Upper Sindh	90
500 Tapu Valley	717/8
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Ahmedabad Electric	104
100 Andhra Valley	785
100 Aleock	380
125 B. Burma	873½
50 B. Burma N. I.	315
10 B. India Insurance	9
8½ Bt. Burma Pet	4/11
50 B. Tramway	156¼
50 P. Tramway Pref.	70
200 Bombay Steam	276¼
50 Bombay Telephone	52½
10 Bundi Cement	23¼
250 India Cement	307
10 Central India Mining	23-12
£ 1 Eastern Chemical ordy.	1½
sh. 2 Do Defd.	1
100 Katni Ordinary	266¼
40 Katni Deferred	850
50 Oriental Life Ass.	2000
25 New India Insur.	17½
10 Punjab P. Cement	15
10 Pref.	15
10 Shivrajpur	45½
75 Tata Iron Ordinary	80¼
30 Tata Iron Defd.	290
150 Tata Iron 1st Pre.	135½
100 Tata Iron 2nd Pre.	92
1000 Tata Hydro	1112½
100 Tata Oil	418
1000 Tata Power Ord.	585
100 Tata Power Pref.	905
215 Seindia Steam	18½

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 25.	
Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay up to noon the 24th instant:	
Wheat	11,594 cwt.
Linseed	3,640 "
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	1,133 "
Gingellyseeds	9,489 "
Poppyseed	84 "
Groundnuts	47,138 "
Castorseed	2,317 "
Rice	84,510 "
Myrabollams	6,376 "
Cottonseed	29,854 "
Mowrasseed	515 "
Gram	2,024 "
Jowar	2,740 "
Barley	487 "
Bajree	7,088 "
Coal	121 tons.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 24.	
Cottonseed Bombay—	
£9 Jan-Feb Shipment Buyers.	
Castorseed Bombay—	
£18-10 Jan-Feb Shipment Sellers.	
Rapeseed Toria ton—	
£19-13 Jan-Feb Shipment Sellers.	

WEEKLY BULLION LETTER

(Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co.)

London, Jan. 4.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £151,468,435 on the 28th ultimo as compared with £149,401,760 on the previous Wednesday. Bar Gold to the value of £600,000 came on offer in the open market yesterday. The Home and Continental Trade secured £22,000, India and the Straits Settlements £23,000, and £438,000 was bought by the Bank of England as will be seen by the details below.

The following movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced:

1927	Received	Withdrawn
December 29th.	nil	41,000
December 30th	10,000	nil
December 31st	nil	1,000,000
1928		
January 2nd	250,000	nil
January 3rd	438,000	32,000
January 4th	nil	23,000

The receipts on the 30th ultimo and the 3rd instant were in bar gold—the latter being South African; that on the 2nd instant was in sovereigns from Canada. The £1,055,000 sovereigns withdrawn were destined as follows:—set aside account Switzerland £1,000,000. Spain £46,000 and India £9,000. During the week under review £398,000 on balance has been withdrawn from the Bank, increasing the net efflux since the resumption of an effective gold standard to £5,906,000 as set out in the daily bulletins at the Bank.

The gold movements this year have resulted in a net influx of £633,000 into the Bank.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports of gold registered in the week ended the 28th ultimo:—

IMPORTS.	£
U. S. A.	1,543,480
Other countries	3,927
	1,547,407
EXPORTS.	£
Netherlands	18,175
Switzerland	20,400
British India	43,500
Straits Settlements	56,348
Other Countries	6,649
	145,072

It was reported from New York on the 29th ultimo that 10,000,000 gold had been engaged for shipment to Argentina and that, further to the 10,000,000 shipped on the s.s. "Rochembeau", a consignment of 10,000,000 gold would be made to France this week. Receipts of 3,500,000 and 2,000,000 in gold were reported in New York from Canada on the 29th and 30th ult. respectively. It is also announced that the s.s. "Pennland" left New York at the beginning of the week with a consignment of 1,200,000 bar gold for Belgium.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for November 1927 amounted to 47,435 fine ounces, as compared with 46,752 fine ounces for October 1927 and 51,090 fine ounces for November 1926.

SILVER.

Owing to the New Year, the market has been very quiet and business naturally has been on a small scale. Hence, prices have easily moved either way and there has been no pronounced tendency, nor at the moment need any great change be anticipated. A consignment of 276 bars was shipped by the s.s. "Ranchi" last week from Marseilles to Bombay—this presumably represents French demonetized silver.

A correspondent of the "North China Herald" reveals the severity of China's currency problems by stating that the Post Office charges 12 per cent. for orders on Honan. Nor is this the limit of loss in transit, for good silver dollars have to be paid to the Post Office, though the payee only obtains depreciated Nationalist bills. The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered in the week ended the 28th ultimo:—

IMPORTS.	£
France	62,978
U. S. A.	89,419
Other Countries	17,584
	169,981
EXPORTS.	£
Miscellaneous	26,430
	26,430

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 25.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, May	7	5	0
Wheat, January	7	6	0
Linseed, May	10	4	9
Castorseed, Jan.	10	2	0
Cottonseed, Dec.-Jan.	4	12	6
Teelseed, Dec.-Jan.	9	0	6
Wheat Ready Khandesh	7	7	6
Wheat, Yellow	7	9	0
Wheat, Sarabati	7	9	0

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.)	
Muktasar, Jan. 23.	
Wheat har	4/6
Gram jeth	3/7½
Gwara phagan	2/13
Cottonseeds phagan	3/14
Rapeseed bisakh	7/7
Cotton Ready	30/
Wheat Ready	4/6 to 4/10
Gram ready	3/14 to 4/-

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW

(MESSRS. DEVKARAN & SONS.)

Bombay, Jan. 25.

Our silver market register shows net change in prices since we wrote our last Review. In the middle of the week the prices declined somewhat on long liquidation and Calcutta operators selling stimulated by easiness in the Shanghai Exchange, but later recovered on short-covering. Commission houses buying and the increase in the daily off-take. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 58-11 on the 23rd instant and the lowest Rs. 58-11 on the 19th instant. The range for the week being Rs. 0-10. T.T. Shanghai on London is 0 1/16 lower than the last week, the highest price being 2-7 9/16 on the 17th instant and the lowest 2-7 1/16 on the 20th instant. Shanghai market is closed from the 23rd to 26th instant on account of Chinese New Year.

The London price is 0 1/16 lower. The market was quiet and steady with India and China operating both ways on restricted lines. America has generally remained a seller on advances. The New York price is 57 1/4 cents, i.e., 0 5/8 cent lower than the last week's closing. The highest price was 57 1/4 cents on the 16th instant and the lowest 56 1/2 cents on the 19th instant.

There is absence of speculative interest in the market for the present and the fluctuations are therefore small. It seems that purchases about Rs. 58-8 and under and sales about Rs. 60 and over will eventually prove profitable.

We give below the cable summary of Annual Silver Reviews by Reuters reported during the week: Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Company's annual bullion letter "inter alia" says that the Silver market during 1927 presented few outstanding points of interest. The persistence of enquiry from India and China was remarkable, considering that during the period under review, supplies had been augmented by demonetization in addition to normal production from mines. Speculation on the Japanese exchange at Shanghai and elsewhere was considerable though intermittent. Remarks touching China and India suggest that in the near future at any rate, absorption of silver by these two great Eastern consuming countries will not be substantially reduced, but whether important sales of surplus silver by the Government of India could be made without a considerable easing of prices, remains to be seen.

The possibility of such selling, of less strenuous war operations in China and some rehabilitation of Chinese notes as currency, are factors which would seem to govern the future. The letter concludes that if the import of goods into China continues to languish, prospects of the silver market even though the Government of India places silver on the market, may not be unfavourable. The total production of Silver throughout the world last year estimated at 254,000,000 fine ounces. An estimate of the visible stocks of silver in the world at the end of last year gives: London 2,000,000 fine ounces; Shanghai 108,000,000 fine ounces; India 3,300,000 fine ounces and on the sea 11,700,000 fine ounces. Messrs. Sharps and Wilkin's annual silver review states that the silver market during 1927 was principally influenced by three factors—the situation in China, sales of silver by the Government of India and the financial crisis in Japan. With the average price for the year standing at just over 26 pence, the resistance shown by the market to the weight of production, intensified by sales by the Government of India and Continental account, proved truly remarkable, which seems to show that at this level consumption is well able to absorb actual World's production of metal.

Messrs. Pixley and Abell's annual silver circular says that the average price for silver during 1927 was 26-1/2 which was the lowest since 1915. After reviewing the year, the report concludes that the volume of total production for the World will differ little from 1926.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(MESSRS. PATEL BROS.)

(000's omitted.)

Week ending 21st January 1928.	This	Last
Imports	122	10,895
Receipts at U. S.	122	6,470
Exports	122	9,546

EXPORTS FROM AMERICA.

To Great Britain	61	601	1,618
To Continent	103	2,931	3,730
To Japan, Canada &c.	30	795	1,047
Total	194	4,417	6,395

World's Spinners Takings of American Cotton	279	8,632	9,064
DELIVERIES TO SPINNERS.			
Great Britain (All kinds)	63	1,443	1,353
Stocks at American Ports	2,412	2,897	
Stocks at American Interior Towns	1,221	1,486	
Stocks in Great Britain & Continent	2,096	2,899	
Total	5,729	7,282	

INDIAN STATES AND BRITISH INDIAN PEOPLE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—An article by Mr. G. R. Abhyankar on "Indian States and British-Indian People" is published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of December 9. It forms part of the recent movement for the expropriation and supersession of the Indian Princes and the absorption of their States into the Imperialist burlesque "Government" of British India. The British-Indian statesmen (who are the mouthpieces, not of an Indian democracy but of a limited plutocracy in alliance with foreign rulers), are pressed to interfere in the conduct of the Indian States, while a pious hope is expressed that the latter will not be annexed by the British supreme authority.

It is certain, however, that the stunt of Mr. Abhyankar and his prototypes will precisely tend in that, the only practical and honest effect of this assault on the Indian States. That such a result has long been feared by the leaders of British-Indian political agitation forms still the chief obstacle to the insidious propaganda. The leaders are now being treated to mild threats; if they do not gracefully yield to these, the threats will be translated into attacks! "It is no longer wise, much less politic, for the British-Indian leaders to follow the 'laissez faire' policy towards Indian States which they have followed till now."

No doubt a number of "leaders" will tend to crumple up, at the categorical imperative of a few bourgeois followers. The leaders have, on the other hand, a safe and proper formula for this Indian State stunt, and they ought to make universal and vigorous use of it. It is to declare that they refuse to take any steps which will bring or tend to bring any State or administration under that privileged and undemocratic control which has been forced upon British India. Added to this basic argument, is the second element in a same policy:—That agitation for the approximation, federation or assimilation of Indian States, shall be deferred until British-Indian rule is characterised by (a) Democratic franchise, (b) Executive power dependent upon the legislative, (c) Charter of self-government at least as autonomous as that of Canada.

No proposal for "Federation" can blink the issue, which—as it stands—is one dangerous and inimical to Indian State administrations. Nowhere in the world is there a federation entered into by a nominally or theoretically free State with a slave nation like British India. The Confederation of Canada or the Commonwealth of Australia presents no similarity or analogy to the cool assumption of negotiating or federating powers on the part of India's pantomime legislature.

The second fact that is conveniently ignored by the bogus bourgeois agitators, is that any federal negotiations will be conducted by the "Government of India" (the British), not by the British-Indian political leaders.

The third fact is that "matters of common interest, such as customs, tariffs, commercial services, currency and monopolies" form no ground for undermining the Government of the States concerned. To start with, if all such matters can be settled by negotiation and mutual concession when they concern Afghanistan, Persia, Iraq, or any independent neighbour, the same methods can adjust "matters of common interest" in the peninsula. It is well worth remembering that the people who talk fluently of "common interests" like tariffs and salt monopoly are allowed no control over their own salt tax, and are powerless to prevent the British masters of India from putting economic cordons and other strangleholds anywhere they think best.

I would like to pass a comment upon one particular passage in Mr. Abhyankar's article. He says:—"Responsibility created by the grant of political rights of self-government make it imperative upon the British-Indian statesmen to lend their whole-hearted support to all movements intended to advance the cause of the subjects of the Indian States."

I and other friends of Indian freedom trust they will not lend on such poor security. I appeal to the statesmen and popular leaders to critically examine "all movements" purporting to espouse the cause of subjects of the States.

The "popular movements" inside the Indian States are often manifestly a fake propaganda of a few business men, merchants or bankers, who believe they could become richer by "incorporation as integral parts of a common Indian nation" (the property of 2 per cent.).

In hardly any case is a peasant or raiyat demand represented. Craftsmen are not the creators of this precious "Indian States Movement."—Yours, etc.,

ARTHUR FIELD.

The Indian National Agency,

13, Featherstone Bldgs., Holborn, London.

GLEANINGS FROM URDU PAPERS.

MOURNING FOR HAKIM AJMAL KHAN

"The death of Hakim Sahib is not only a personal loss to his relatives and friends, but it is a great national calamity. Masihul Mulk was one of those few leaders who were true apostles of Hindu-Muslim Unity. He always looked upon the Hindus and Muslims as one people. His life was a great asset for Hindu-Muslim Unity. He was equally respected both by the Hindus as well as by the Muslims. He always preached true patriotism to the people. His services to the country at large will always be written in letters of gold in the history of national freedom. The loss which the country has suffered by his death, is irreparable. It is our misfortune that death has snatched Hakim Ajmal Khan from us at a time when his services were most needed." ("Tej").

LOSS TO UNANI MEDICINE.

"He who was a Messiah to the nation, is gone and gone is he of whom the whole country was proud. The Tibbiya College become an orphan. The Tibbiya Conference is now lifeless. The hope of the Jamea Milliyya is now no more. The wings of the Congress are broken. The heart of the Khilafat Committee is pierced. The whole country is in mourning. He is dead who used to spend in the cause of the poor the very money which he received from the rich. Ajmal Khan was the most lustrous jewel of the Shari'ian family. He was the apostle of united nationalism. He was a servant of humanity. Ajmal, go and reap the reward of your services with God!" ("Sach").

"Hakim Ajmal Khan's heart was free from the taint of communal bias. He never shielded the black deeds of his own community; on the contrary, he was the first to reprimand them. He was so skillful in his art of healing that he was called the Messiah of his times by the people at large. It is nothing short of a national calamity that Hakim Sahib has been taken away from us at a time when our country is passing through a great trial. One by one, the leaders of the first rank are leaving us and it is sad to see that there is none to take their place." ("Bande Mataram").

Owing to Hakim Sahib's death not only the Tibbiya College, but the art of healing as well, have become orphans. The whole of Muslim India has become an orphan since the guardian of the College and the Greek system of medicine, the protector of the Jamea Milliyya and the Muslim community is dead." ("Inqilab").

HOW CATASTROPHE CAME ABOUT.

In the course of an article giving the details of Hakim Ajmal Khan's death, the Manager of the Delhi Dawnkhana says:—"On the night of the 25th December Hakim Sahib left for Rampur never to return to Delhi again. At Rampur he was feeling unwell. His diet was confined to the yolk of one egg only. On the night of the 28th he was with His Highness up till 11 p.m. He then went to bed. At 1 a.m. His Highness wanted to see him. Hakim Sahib got up but sent a message that he was unwell. Having heard this the Nawab Sahib himself repaired to his room where he continued talking till 2 a.m. After the departure of His Highness Hakim Sahib asked the Chief Secretary to be with him as he wanted to have some important talk with him. All of a sudden he felt some pain in the heart and asked the Chief Secretary to send for a Doctor. The pain in the meantime increased, and so the servants helped him to lie on the bed. He then asked for warm water. Drinking of warm water was always of great relief to him in such attacks of colic pain. The servants went out to fetch warm water which was at some distance. All of a sudden and then he breathed his last. His Highness was immediately informed of this catastrophe. He repaired to his room and when His Highness saw the lifeless body of Hakim Sahib, he exclaimed: "He is not dead, it is I who am dead. May God keep this great benefactor of Greek medicine always alive!" ("Hamdard").

The Financial Sub-Committee and the Public Health Committee of the Lahore Municipality have passed a resolution imposing a

JAIN MARRIAGE CASE. JUDGMENT IN FAVOUR OF PLAINTIFF.

Judge Disbelieves Kasturbai's Evidence.

"A CLEVER GIRL."

Judgment was delivered by Mr. Blackwell at the High Court in the sensational action brought by Mulji Damji, a Cutchi Jain Youth of 22 years claiming a declaration of legal marriage with Kasturbai, a sixteen-year old girl of the same caste.

Mr. M. M. Gharekhan, Advocate with Mr. M. P. Amin, instructed by Messrs. Saraniya and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. The defendants, the girl and her mother Devkabbai were not present, though the former was directed by the judge to be present at the time of judgment. Nor were they represented by Counsel.

The defendants, it is understood, had given a notice to their solicitors Ardeskar Hornum Dinshaw and Co. not to appear, or to brief counsel on their behalf on the day of judgment.

It is stated that the girl has also made petitions to the Chief Justice, the Governor and the Viceroy stating that she intended to file an appeal in 'forma pauperis' (as a pauper, claiming exemption from the court fees and other charges) and, therefore, Mr. Justice Blackwell should be instructed to pass no order against her.

The plaintiff's case was that he was married to the girl on 4th January 1925 at Velji Keshavji's Wadi, Parel, by her father Manek Punja. Her mother Devkabbai (second defendant) who is alleged to be a woman of loose character, was opposed to the marriage, as she wanted to marry her to a rich man. Devkabbai and her paramour Umersey Nagsey, therefore, set about harassing the plaintiff and to concoct a false story that Devkabbai was not married to the plaintiff. About a month after the marriage Umersey got the plaintiff arrested in execution of an old decree, and while the plaintiff was in the civil jail, the girl was removed from his house. On the plaintiff's application, the order against him was found to be obtained by Umersey 'ex parte' and by misrepresentation, and was, therefore, set aside and Umersey was directed to pay the plaintiff Rs. 130 as compensation. The plaintiff then demanded the custody of the girl, and as the dispute grew more and more embittered, the mother fled proceedings for getting herself appointed as the guardian of the girl. But the plaintiff having set up his claim as a husband, the application was kept pending till the plaintiff proved the marriage by a separate suit. Accordingly, the plaintiff filed the present suit.

THE DEFENCE.

Both the girl and her mother deny the marriage absolutely. The girl admits that she was taken to Velji Keshavji's Wadi, Parel, where according to the plaintiff he married her. But, she says, he was kept confined there by her father to prevent her from going away and there is no marriage with the plaintiff or anybody. Thereafter she was brought to the house of one Khimji Mulji Gera, according to the plaintiff, he lived with her after the marriage and kept her under strict surveillance. From there she escaped on getting a favourable opportunity and joined her mother.

The suit was heard by Mr. Justice Blackwell and obtained for nearly six hours with frequent interruptions.

THE JUDGMENT.

Mr. Lordship delivered a lengthy judgment covering 150 typed sheets of foolscap. Deussing the evidence in the case, his Lordship said that the plaintiff had deposed to having been married to Kasturbai on 4th January, 1925, and the ceremony was performed by Sundarji Gor (priest). This was corroborated by the girl's affidavit.

Regarding the plaintiff's evidence, his Lordship observed: "The manner in which he has described the marriage ceremony has impressed me very favourably as to the truth of his story. He has given his evidence in a candid and straightforward manner. I cannot see any reason why the plaintiff should set up a false story of marriage."

His Lordship also believed the evidence of the witnesses for the plaintiff.

His Lordship then referred to the letter which, according to the defence story, the girl had written to Umersey Nagsey from Parel asking for police help to rescue her from the custody of her father.

His Lordship did not believe that the girl had written any such letter.

"A CLEVER GIRL."

Regarding the girl Kasturbai, his Lordship said she was a very clever girl for her age. He did not believe her evidence at all.

His Lordship then discussed the medical evidence of Dr. Mrs. D'Monte, witness for the defendants, who had deposed that the girl was a virgin.

His Lordship observed that the evidence of Mrs. D'Monte was in some respects very unsatisfactory, and he was not prepared to hold that the girl was a virgin.

His Lordship took three hours to deliver his lengthy judgment. He held that the plaintiff had proved his marriage with the girl.

As regards the question of guardianship and custody, his Lordship directed that the application should be made before Mr. Justice Davar in the afternoon. Mr. Justice Davar will also decide how to deal with the girl and her mother for not appearing in Court.

"FALSE EVIDENCE."

Mr. Justice Blackwell further observed that having held that Kasturbai had given false evidence, he had to consider whether he should direct her prosecution, particularly as she had been previously warned at the commencement of the proceedings against giving false evidence.

On this point his Lordship decided that having regard to her young age and the fact that she had been instigated by her mother and others, he would not direct any proceedings to be taken against her.

CONTEMPT OF COURT?

After the judgment, the plaintiff's counsel Mr. Amin intimated to his Lordship that the Court had directed both the girl and her mother to be present in Court at the time of judgment. But none of them had turned up. This, he submitted, was contempt of Court.

Mr. Justice Blackwell observed that the defendants' presence was required in connection with the proceedings for guardianship and custody. But as this matter would now be dealt with by the Chamber Judge Mr. Justice Davar, the question of contempt of Court arising out of it should also be dealt with by that judge.

Later in the afternoon, the plaintiff's counsel Mr. Amin approached Mr. Justice Davar in his private chamber for making the application, but his Lordship directed the matter to be brought on Court day.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SEVERAL IMPORTANT CASES.

The first Criminal Sessions of the current year commenced yesterday before Mr. Justice Madgaoker at the High Court.

There are 26 cases on the calendar, involving 45 persons as accused, including eight women.

Several important cases are on the list. The trial of several mill-workers for the murder of Mr. Chahewalla, a Parsi Mill Manager will be in this session, as also the cases against Mr. V. A. Desai for alleged forgery and the Russian jeweller Abraham Perry who is charged by his brother with fraud in respect of jewellery worth Rs. 3 lakhs.

G. I. P. RY. EMPLOYEES' GENERAL UNION.

An extraordinary general meeting of the members of the above Union will be held at Brurey's Library, Igatpuri on Saturday (the 26th instant) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) Mr. Jhabvala and party will leave Bombay on Saturday Noon for Nagpur. Mail arriving at Igatpuri at 6 p.m. Railwayman on the line may see him on the way.

IN AID OF PARSIS DIV. ST. JOHN AMBULANCE

MUSICAL CHARIVARI AND ENTERTAINMENT.

A Musical Charivari and Entertainment has been organised in aid of the Parsi Division of the St. John Ambulance. It will come off to-day (Thursday), at the Excelsior Theatre, at 5-30 p.m. under the presidency of Sir Byramji Jijibhai.

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Jan. 27.

P. & O. mail boat "Razmak" with mails of 12th instant due to arrive at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, Jan. 28.

The s.s. "Ranchi" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.
Bombay University Senate meets at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir University Hall, 4 p.m.

HINDUSTHAN SPG. & WG. MILLS CO.
The staff of the Hindusthan Spg. and Wg. Mills Co., Ltd. will meet at a gathering to bid farewell to Mr. N. G. Desai at the Mills premises to-day (Thursday), at 5 p.m., when Hon. Sir M. Ranji will preside.

BOMBAY KONKANIS' MEETING.

A meeting of the Konkani community of Bombay will be held to-day (Thursday), at the Maekba Madressa (opposite J. J. Hospital), at 9 p.m. (S. T.), to adopt measures to prevent mal-administration of Muslim Wakf properties.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Aquila" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, the 1st prox.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Tuesday to 6 a.m. of Wednesday:—

Small-pox attacks 5, death 1; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 74. Total mortality this day last year was 75.

G. I. P. RAILWAY WORKMEN'S UNION.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Railway workers at Matunga and at Parel workshops will be held to-day (Thursday), at 5-30 p.m., in Jivraj Nansay's Wadi, Matunga, when resolution regarding the Royal Commission will be adopted.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT C. C.

B. P. C. C. members as well as the members of managing Council of the G. D. C. C. are hereby requested to get themselves enrolled before the end of this month at the B. P. C. C. between 11-30 a.m. (S. T.) and 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) on any week days; otherwise as per the rules they will cease to be members of the B. P. C. C. or the members of the Managing Council.

"FLAG LIEUTENANT" AT CAPITOL.

Lovers of the Cinema will have the opportunity of witnessing to-night at the Capitol a picture which has been greatly admired by the British Royalty. "The Flag Lieutenant" is said to be the first and only picture which has been witnessed by Their Majesties the King and Queen at any public Cinema simply for the sake of the picture itself. That was on May 3 last at a gala performance at the Marble Arch Pavilion. "The Flag Lieutenant" is an adoption of Colonel Drury and Major Trevor's famous stage success—the success which is said to be Cyril Maude's greatest. The film has been produced with the full co-operation of the Admiralty and the atmosphere is remarkably realistic throughout. Battleships, Destroyers, Seaplanes, and Marines have all been used to great spectacular advantage.

The typical, light-hearted, devil-may-care seaman, Richard Lancelotti, D.S.O., R.N., Flag-Lieutenant enjoyed life to the full. Sybil Wynne, daughter of Admiral Sir Berkeley Wynne, K.C.B., R.N., who was deeply in love with "Ducky"—as he was with her—thought he was inclined to take life too easily. The officers of the Admiral's flagship gave a dance on the quarterdeck for their friends, chief amongst whom were Sybil Wynne and Mrs. Cameron, a wealthy and beautiful widow. During the merriment, a wireless was received that in a little outpost of the Empire a handful of Campbell Highlanders were beleaguered by hordes of savages. A destroyer was despatched under the command of Major Tresiger of the Royal Marines. Dick's great friend and Dick's knowledge of Arabic enabled him to join the party. The landing party who went to the rescue were themselves besieged, and the wireless in the garrison was 'put out of action.'

Here was Major Tresiger's chance. He determined to make a dash to the shore, disguised in the robes of a dead native, and communicate with the destroyer. But Tresiger as he scaled the wall, was shot down by a native. Dick having attended to Tresiger's wound in view of the urgency of the situation, carried out Tresiger's intention. Help came and the situation was saved. Tresiger recovered, but his confused mind jumped to the conclusion that he had accomplished the task. Back at Malta, Tresiger received congratulations and honours, while Dick, who could not account for his absence was in trouble.

After many complications, the truth at last came to light, and all ended happily. Henry Edwards and Dorothy Seacombe enact the leading parts and the whole film is splendidly staged. The same music which was played before Their Majesties will be played.

"EVENING NEWS OF INDIA"

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST EDITOR

The case in which Mr. S. T. Sheppard, editor and Mr. W. H. Smith, Printer and Publisher of the "Evening News of India" stood charged with defamation came up for hearing before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. P. N. Godinho appeared for Mr. J. C. Wacha, the Head Shroff of the Shanghai Banking Corporation who is the complainant, while Mr. Binning instructed by Mr. Sherston Baker defended the accused.

The complainant's case was that on September 13 last year, a case in which he was charged with insult and abetment of assault came up for hearing before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court and was adjourned on the same day without any hearing. In the "Evening News of India" of the same day there appeared what purported to be a report of the case and mention was made about the complainant in the headlines as, "Parsi J. P. in Love Drama." The poster of the paper for the same evening bore the same words referring to the case. The complainant considered this defamatory to him and wrote the next day to the editor of the "Evening News" asking him to withdraw the headlines and rectify the mistake. Some time later he received an amusing reply informing him that his request was not understandable. He, therefore, charged the accused as above.

When the case came up for hearing on Wednesday, Mr. Godinho opened the case for the prosecution. He narrated the facts mentioned in the complaint and stated that on seeing the poster and the report of "the Evening News" of September 13, the complainant had written to the editor of the paper on September 14 and as he received no reply he instructed him (Mr. Godinho) to proceed with the matter. Mr. Godinho said that he wrote to the editor on the 16th of the same month but as his demand was not complied with a complaint was filed.

The Magistrate inquired whether the prosecution wanted to proceed against both the editor and the printer and publisher.

Mr. Godinho said that he would proceed against the editor in the first instance. The Court asked as to what items precisely were considered defamatory in the report.

Mr. Godinho said that the report of the case, the lines on the poster and the headlines in the paper were considered defamatory by the prosecution.

His Worship:—On what grounds do you say that the report is defamatory?

Mr. Godinho:—On the grounds that the report contains the complaint filed against the complainant which was not privileged as it was not read in the Court on the day in question. I say that it is, therefore, not a substantially correct report.

The Court then inquired whether there was any possibility of an explanation.

Mr. Godinho said that he was not anxious to proceed further if an expression of regret was coming forth.

As Mr. Binning did not agree to that, the case was proceeded with.

J. C. Wacha the complainant was then examined.

Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Binning.

Shapurji Mistri was the next witness examined. He corroborated the story of the complainant in so far as it referred to him.

The Magistrate wanted to hear the grounds on which the charge was preferred before framing the charge.

GROUPS OF THE CHARGE.

Mr. Godinho addressing the Court said that the headline and poster which specifically referred to the complainant as a Parsi J. P. and a Bank Cashier in love drama, while there was nothing of a love drama, were defamatory in as much as they stated that the allegation was a fact or was true. Had the word 'alleged' been used, there would have been no cause of complaint. The lines on the poster gave the matter a great publicity as it was intended to attract more readers. Those who knew of the case against the complainant at once connected the lines on the poster with him, and in fact there was no love drama at all. The complainant had no knowledge of such a drama.

While the other party concerned was a married woman. Hence, contended Mr. Godinho, the publication was defamatory.

Mr. Binning stated that the headlines taken with the report did not defame the complainant as in the headlines the name of the complainant was not mentioned. He reserved his comments until after the charges were framed.

As Mr. Godinho wanted to call some more witnesses, the case was adjourned.

Mr. Binning applied to the Court to allow Mr. Smith the second accused to withdraw from the Court on subsequent hearings as he was proceeding to England this week.

As Mr. Godinho did not wish to press the charge against Mr. Smith, the latter was discharged by the Court.

HARD COURT TENNIS TOURNAMENT

WAGLE AND SUVARNA WIN EASILY

There were some interesting matches witnessed in the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Tournament yesterday when three matches were decided.

It was surprising to see J. W. Harvey beaten, but H. T. Flanagan deserved his win, his superiority being decisively proved in the third set which he won without conceding a game. R. Sanghani beat Dr. V. Shirodkar comfortably and R. H. Nagarwalla also had an easy time against C. H. Barday, there being a marked difference in the respective styles of the players in this match, the former's free game contrasting well against the "shep" of his opponent.

The combination of R. A. Wagle and N. Suvarna was too much for A. M. Vishram and Raza, the former winning in two love sets, and here we have a likely pair for the deciding round of the men's doubles. Wagle's experience and Suvarna's steadiness will take a lot to beat. That attractive pair Y. Taku and Kawamura were too forceful for G. V. Matak and his partner who had to stand up to some hard hitting. R. J. Gazdar and A. C. Santoko had to fight hard against A. H. Acott and his partner who put up a grim struggle in the second set and were only beaten after twenty games had been played.

THE RESULTS

H. T. Flanagan beat J. W. Harvey, 6-1, 5-7, 6-0.
D. M. Khatao and Naoroji beat Lt. Commander Maudrell and Commander Wadson, 6-4, 7-5.
Y. Taku and Kawamura beat G. V. Matak and Partner, 6-2, 6-0.
R. J. Gazdar and A. C. Santoko beat A. H. Acott and Partner, 6-3, 11-9.
K. M. Desai and Bhindarkar beat J. B. Kirk and E. G. Hale, 7-5, 6-4.
N. B. Bhagvat and Ramnath Chopra beat K. A. Rahim and Haridas Gopaldas, 6-3, 6-2.
R. A. Wagle and Suvarna beat A. M. Vishram and Raza, 6-0, 6-0.
R. H. E. Nagarwalla beat C. H. M. Barday, 6-4, 6-1.

TO-DAYS FIXTURES.

Hindu Gymkhana Court No. 1, at 4 p.m.
A. C. Pereira vs. H. P. Hoghe-Hallet followed by
Y. Taku vs. N. B. Bhagvat and Ramnath Chopra.
Hindu Gymkhana Court No. 2, at 4 p.m.
I. S. Makhijani vs. Lt. Commander Maudrell followed by
C. Gonsalves vs. A. C. Santoko.
Hindu Gymkhana Court No. 3, at 4 p.m.
Haridas Gopaldas vs. Capt. W. A. Turner followed by
C. N. Thosar vs. D. M. Khatao.
Hindu Gymkhana Court No. 4, at 4 p.m.
H. T. Flanagan and T. Baker vs. Daruwalla and H. R. Dastar followed by
E. Duthie vs. S. J. Rahimtulla.
On the first available Hindu Gymkhana Court, at 5 p.m.
R. A. Wagle vs. H. R. Shellenberger.
On the Islam Gymkhana Court at 4 p.m.
R. V. Trivedi and B. P. Shastri vs. Annaji Khandi and T. Vyas followed by
A. R. Wood vs. P. J. Tidke.
Parsee Gymkhana Court, at 4 p.m.
G. V. Matak vs. K. Y. Bhindarkar.

ALLEGED USE OF CANCELLED STAMPS

DEFENCE PLEA OF INADVERTANCE

Baroole Joseph Henry, Proprietor of the International Stamp and Commercial Agency, Bombay was charged with using cancelled postage stamps before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Tuesday.

The prosecution case was that on December 14, the Investigation Officer of the General Post Office, Bombay, was given 10 letters bearing already cancelled stamps by the Assistant Postmaster. They were 10 four-anna stamps, one three-anna stamp and one one-anna stamp. These were from among the 25 letters handed in by the accused to be despatched by the Air Mail route. Consequently the office of the accused was searched and 192 "Kew" stamps, two brass-tins and a water bottle were found. The brass was found to have the effect of effacing the postal marks on the stamps to some extent.

The accused who did not deny that the stamps in question were used ones, contended that he had affixed them inadvertently owing to his very bad eye-sight—he being totally blind in one eye. He had no intention to defraud the department. In fact he had overpaid about Rs. 10 to the Department in respect of 112 registered letters owing to bad eye-sight.

Further hearing was at this stage adjourned.

Mr. R. P. Thanawala conducted the prosecution. While the accused was defended by Mr. N. N. Saher.

ACCIDENT OR SUICIDE?

WORLI SEA TRAGEDY

An inquest over the body of Ali Mohammad Haji Jusub, a 65-year old Memon, Salt Merchant, who was drowned in the sea at Worli on Tuesday, was held at the Bombay City Coroner's Court on Wednesday morning. The brother of the deceased, in his evidence, said that Ali Mohammad was keeping unwell for the last several months. On Tuesday morning he took his usual medicine and left home saying that he was going to Haji Ali to say his prayers. He left the house in company of Noor Mohammad and at 1 p.m. the witness received information that his brother had been drowned.

Noor Mohammad Pir Mohammad deposed that at 10 a.m. Ali Mohammad came to him and asked him to accompany him to Mama Hajani. Both of them went in a victoria to the place. There the latter stood at the entrance of the Masjid while witness went to say his prayers. Later they went to the sea-shore where Ali-Mohammad said that he was going to have a bath. He seated himself on a high wall saying his prayers. The witness then saw him falling down from the wall.

The jury were unable to say whether Ali Mohammad's fall was accidental or suicidal.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

JUTES CONTINUE FIRM

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

In the share market to-day jute shares continued firm with a fair support at improved rates. In cottons and coals business was poor and the tone easy. Engineering shares in the industrial section had more sellers, the prices being a shade easier. Teas were steady with 's' limited doing. Government Securities were quiet.

Government Securities:—3 1/2 per cent. Government Paper 75/14; 5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (1928) 105/4; 6 per cent. Bonds (1930) 103/6.

Banks:—Imperial 1417/8, 1415; Imperial Conty. 343.

Cotton:—Bengal-Nagpur 30.
Jutes:—Auckland 399, 398; Bally 336; Baringar 310, 304/5; Belvedere 794; C. D. Budge Budge 648; Clive 512, 511/10, 511, 517; Craig 612, 7; Da-housie 605/8, 603; Fort William 486; Empire 688; Gourepore 1020; S. D. G. Gondolpara 1425; Hooghly 103; Howrah 61, 66/8, 65/12, 66/7; Kamarhaty 905, 913/8; Kankannarh 693/8; Lawrence 820; Lothian 675; Lansdowne 361; National 36, 35/14, 36/6, 35/12, 36; Northbrook 74/8, 75/12, 76; Orient 324; Presidency 13/8, 13/14; Reliance 90/4; Union 884/8; Waverley 91, 8/12.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Iron and Steel 204, 208; Indian Galvanising 710, 714; Teas:—Bishnath 42/4, 42/8; Hatikira 33/8, 33/12.

Raw Jute 64/2; Hessian 16/9.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

Previous Closing Rate 18.04
To-day's Opening Rate 18.04
Difference Unchanged
To-day's Closing Rate 17.97
Difference —.07

LIVERPOOL.

Previous Closing Rate 9.65
To-day's Opening Rate 9.55
Difference —.10
To-day's Closing Rate 9.50
Difference —.05

Breach Expectations 356-0-0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

London, Jan. 25.
Silver ready 26-3-0
Higher 0-2-0
Silver forward 26-1-0
Higher 0-2-0
Tone of market: India and China bought.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

Enrolments for 1928-29 Examinations have commenced. These are days of Specialists and Davar's College was the first to introduce these Courses in the successful teaching of which it enjoys a monopoly of 22 years.

Specialise as Bank Officers (C.A.I.B.); Insurance Experts (Life, Fire & Marine) (F.C.I.I.); Company Secretaries (F.I.S.A.); Business Organisers and Merchants (L.C.C., D.Com.M.C.) and take in if so desired an Accountancy Course (G.D.A., F.A.A.O.) as this Profession is now overcrowded.

Tuition Personal or through Post. Write or call for 1923-29 Prospectus. 86, Esplanade Road, (Near National Bank), Bombay.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS

6, Shukhadwalla Building, RAVELIN STREET, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Telephone - - - No. 22560

The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY JANUARY 26, 1928.

FUTILE TACTICS

It is pathetic to see the Anglo-Indian Press struggling against the rising tide of national indignation against the foreign Commission and appealing to all the scattered Jo-Hinkum elements to rally while there is yet time round the Government. The C. P. Legislative Council showed by its resolution for boycotting the Simon Show how keenly it feels the grave offence to India's self-respect. The Madras Legislature has followed suit. By 64 votes against 28 it declared itself yesterday for the boycott policy. The "Times of India" is daily making piteous appeals to the Bombay Liberals, to the "leading Mahomedans of Bombay" who, it thinks, "seem at the moment to have lost their voices," to the "Parsi Barons and Knights," and, indeed, to all "men of eminence in other cities" to come to the rescue of the Commission before it is too late. The enthusiastic meeting of Parsis held at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall last night should bring home to the "Times of India" that its frantic attempt to wean away the Parsis from the boycott movement is as ridiculous as it is futile. The poor journal is no longer hopeful of unsettling the settled fact of the boycott. It now clings to the last hope that the titled and other loyal interests will at least make the hartal impossible. It hurls itself into the belief that "opinion is hardening against holding a hartal." It sees hope in "the events of this week in Bombay and elsewhere" which, it says, "show that the great mass of Mahomedans refuse to be led by the agitators." This is wilful, disingenuous blindness to real facts. And if it does succeed in throwing dust in the eyes of the authorities here and in England, the people will no longer be much concerned for then there will be less chance of demoralising compromises. But what are the "events of this week" on which the "Times of India" bases its hope? It refers naturally to the meetings of Bombay Muslims. It is clear from our interview with Maulana Shankat Ali, published yesterday, that the Muslims, who passed the boycott resolution, were over 6,000 in number and that the oppositionists who, it may be noted, were given more time to state their case than was allowed to the supporters of the resolution, numbered only fifty at the outside. We challenge the "Times of India" to dispute these facts and figures. The "Times of India" also relies on a well-cooked but conveniently vague report of a meeting of Delhi Muslims by its own special correspondent.

The Associated Press message says that at about the same time a public meeting was held under the presidency of Dr. Ansari, "a second meeting was announced for six in the evening at Fatehpuri Masjid by the anti-boycott Mus-

lim group, in which Maulana Hasrat Mohani was to be the principal speaker." This is also the report in the Delhi papers to hand. But the special correspondent of the "Times" describes the latter meeting as a "typical Khilafat Committee affair." The fact was that the organisers of this meeting wanted to take advantage of the absence of the Nationalist Muslims at the other meeting, to hustle through an anti-boycott resolution and even to appoint a Delhi branch of the rebel league of Lahore. But the organisers had reckoned without Maulana Mahomed Ali. When the Maulana hastened to the meeting, the audience insisted upon his presiding, saying that they did not want a Khan Bahadur or a C.I.E. to preside. The anti-boycotters stated their case fully, as the special correspondent of the "Times" admits. But what happened when Maulana Mahomed Ali made his speech? The correspondent is somewhat reticent on the point. A resolution was passed declaring that the proposed Shafi League should not be started as there was already a Delhi branch of the old and lawful League. Mr. Anis Ahmed, Secretary of the "All-India Muslim Federation," so much advertised by the "Times of India," moved a resolution that Muslims had no faith in the Congress Unity resolution. The "Times" correspondent only reports that Mr. Anis Mahomed "made a long attack on the boycott party and their tactics" but fails to report the tell-tale fact that his resolution was unanimously rejected. Finally a resolution was passed declaring that all Muslims should observe hartal on the 3rd February. The "Times" correspondent observes that the meeting "was a very different achievement from the demonstration that the meeting was intended to be." That, we see, has been literally true. It is necessary for the public to know these facts in some detail and see through the tactics of the "Times of India" and its special reporters.

The steel anchor of the "Times of India" is the Punjab where it still sees hope among the Muslims and the Sikhs. But we have seen before that during the last few weeks at every public meeting in the Punjab, whether of all communities in general or of Muslims or Sikhs in particular, a boycott resolution has been passed. As for the Punjab Muslim Minister and the Sikh Minister and their satellites, their ways are different for obvious reasons. But they speak for themselves. At a public meeting of the Lahore Muslims only on Sunday last a boycott resolution was passed by all but two. And the latest news is that a joint meeting of different political parties held at Lahore where representatives of the Congress, the Muslim League and the Sikh League were present, it was resolved to boycott the Commission and observe hartal on February 3. The official and semi-official group is of course active in its own way. A few straws can only float on the tide but cannot stem it. The "Times of India" may make what capital it likes of Sir Abdur Rahim being against the hartal or of a handful of titleholders and nominated Councillors of Bombay being against the boycott. It may also plead that Lala Lajpat Rai is against the proposed boycott of Councils while conveniently concealing the fact that the Punjab leader will have nothing to do with the Commission. The outstanding fact which even the "Times of India" cannot deny is that, though a few here and there may not approve of this or that mass demonstration or extension of the boycott, the boycott proper is adopted practically by the whole country. The Madras Council's decision by an overwhelming majority brings this fact into relief. And no misrepresentation or perversion of this fact by the Anglo-Indian press will deceive either the public or the authorities.

KATHIAWAR POLITICAL CONFERENCE

The proceedings of the Kathiawar Political Conference held last week-end under the presidency of Mr. A. V. Thakkar at Porbandar should do a great deal in awakening political consciousness amongst the inhabitants of the multitude of States in Kathiawar. One of the resolutions passed by the Conference referred to forced labour. It is a great reflection upon the administrative system obtaining in some Kathiawar States that the evil of forced labour should continue to exist even in these enlightened times. The speakers at the Conference were evidently impressed with Mahatma Gandhi's advice at the beginning of the proceedings that people and Princes in India have far more to gain by co-operation than by indulging in suspicion of one another's motives. Speaking on a resolution which requested the Chamber of Princes to bring about a Federation of Indian States Mr. Raghodas Gandhi assured the Princes that their subjects would continue to be loyal to them even when India attained Swaraj. The Princes have a unique opportunity of furthering the bonds of loyalty and affection between themselves and their subjects by welcoming the holding of these political conferences and ascertaining the views of the people in this representative manner. The debate on the Viramgam Cordon at the Porbandar session of the Conference showed how keenly the people of Kathiawar resent the thwarting by the Paramount

Power of the legitimate efforts of the Indian States to secure the development of their ports.

LATE MR. MALABARI.

Lady Wilson had the honour of unveiling the bust of Mr. B. M. Malabari, on Tuesday, at the Bombay Seva Sadan. Mr. Malabari was one of the greatest social reformers of his times in the widest sense of the term. What distinguished him from several of his associates was that he knew no compromise on essentials of reform. He deeply felt the wrongs of Indian womanhood especially the wrong of child marriages. He left no stone unturned in forming public opinion against such marriages and tried to have these prevented by legislation. But some of his co-workers failed him as they preferred what they called the lines of least resistance, which in practice meant conformity with established custom coupled, however, with a protest. Malabari was not a mere talker of social reform. He was a tireless worker and the present Bombay Seva Sadan is the fruit of his inspiration and toil. We are happy to find that his noble example still inspires the Sisters of Service of the Seva Sadan.

THE REASON WHY.

Dr. Moonje has been informed that the Viceroy has refused to give previous sanction to his Bill regarding compulsory physical training and rifle practice for Indian boys. Mr. Aney has also received a similar reply regarding his Indian Boys Compulsory and Military Training Bill. They are thus deprived of the chance of even raising a useful discussion in the Legislative Assembly on the subject of providing efficient means for the rising generation of Indians to learn the art of defending their own country. Indians are blamed by those who regard themselves as trustees of their country for their apathy towards physical training and taunted on their lack of preparation for national defence and yet officialdom promptly stifles even a modest legislative attempt to afford Indian youth facilities to equip itself for national defence in a humble and rudimentary form. The British Empire would hardly feel a tremor if in Indian schools and colleges physical training became compulsory and Indian boys were given a few elementary lessons in rifle practice. The country is entitled to know the reason why the Viceroy thought it necessary to withhold sanction for the mere introduction in the Legislative Assembly of Dr. Moonje's and Mr. Aney's bills.

EDUCATION IN DELHI.

It appears from the recent progress of education in Delhi reviewed by a local Professor in the Delhi edition of the "Chronicle" that the progress is hardly worthy of the Imperial City. It is amazing that out of 95,000 students of school-going age in the province only 10,548 actually attend school. And compulsory primary education is confined to only two wards of the City. Secondary education does not fare any better, there being only one secondary school for 10,000 of the population. English continues to be the predominant medium of instruction in the high schools and the mother-tongue is only an optional subject for the School Leaving Examination. This is a gross anomaly and opposed to every principle of education. As regards higher education it is a pity that, though Delhi has had a separate University these five years, that University does not still possess the Faculty of Medicine. Crores have been and are being spent over brick and mortar in building Imperial Delhi but the making of citizens does not seem to receive the attention it deserves.

TENTACLES OF AMERICAN FINANCE.

There is some stir in Britain and on the Continent because President Coolidge has almost succeeded in forming an American League of Nations. Latin America or the Southern American States, including Brazil, were already under the sway of the financiers of the U. S. A. and it only remained for them formally to recognise their subordination to U. S. A. The Havana Conference has now virtually declared the leadership of U. S. A. in the new world. The present policy of American imperialism is to encourage the Nationalist movements in the East, not because America is less capitalist, less militarist or less imperialist in character, but just because it suits her peacefully to penetrate the whole earth and find a sure habitation for her overflowing gold. As one indication of this policy, it may be pointed out that America encourages the unification of Nationalist China while Japan and England, who have obtained hold there, are not content with their present achievements but are anxious to pursue their grabbing policy. With the Nationalist Foreign Minister of China, General Woo in U. S. A., it may now be expected that, with the overt or covert consent of the Western Powers, the several Chinese factions under Chiang Kai-Shek, Fen-Yu-Sing, Yuan-fan-Feng and even Chang-Tao-Lin will soon unite through the good offices of America.

SIMON COMMISSION AND HARTAL.

HOW TO MAKE HARTAL EFFECTIVE.

(BY S. K. VAIDYA.)

The question of an All-India Hartal on 3rd February the day when the Simon Commission is expected to land on the shores of India at Bombay is assuming great importance and as The Day will be drawing nearer, it would be claiming more and more of our attention.

Whether the Britishers wanted to insult Indians or not, is not now a question for us to determine. Rightly or wrongly the representatives of the British people, of all parties assembled in Parliament, decided deliberately to interpret the Indian Reforms Act in a very narrow way, and denied the Indians the right of sitting on the Statutory Commission as equals of the nominees of the British Parliament. And the outstanding fact remains that that particular interpretation of the Reforms Act by Lord Birkenhead, the Secretary of State for India—mind you an interpretation which could only be arrived at by going beyond the actual words and even the spirit of the Act to guess at the probable intention of those who drew up the Act and some of whom are now dead—is not only not accepted by eminent constitutional lawyers, but is at the same time unmistakably interpreted by all schools of political thought and by practically all classes and communities of Indians, as an insult and is deeply resented by them.

INDIAN OPINION FLOUTED.

While we in India have clearly and unequivocally told the British that neither that peculiarly British—I would say, Birkenheadian—interpretation of the Reforms Act—nor the constitution of that All-White Commission is acceptable to us, the British have not only not taken even a scant notice of our protests, but they have openly flouted Indian public opinion. The Simon Commission is now on its way and it is expected to land on the shores of India at Bombay on 3rd February.

The Indian National Congress, the All-India Muslim League, the Hindu Mahasabha, the National Liberal Federation and numerous other representative bodies of various interests classes and communities have definitely decided, even after reading Lord Birkenhead's speech in Parliament, to have nothing

to do with the Commission, as constituted at any stage and in any form and it has now been decided to observe an All-India Hartal, on 3rd February, the day when the Commission lands in Bombay, as a mark of our very strong public protest against this most deliberate disregard of the Indian sentiment. It must be stated here that some of our leading Indians—I mean those men who have done good service to India in the past and who are in no sense of the word faint-hearted—are not at all in love with either the word Boycott or Hartal, it would appear not because they are in favour of co-operating with the Commission but because they are afraid of the necessary implications of the Boycott movement as conceived by the popular mind. Such being the state of affairs, I consider that, it is the duty of every patriotic Indian who advocates the Hartal as a mark of public protest clearly to state what he means by that word and how he advises the public to observe it.

PEACEFUL ABSTENTION.

It is pertinent to remember the experience of the past, when active demonstrations resulted not only in loss of life but also in much bitterness between the various sections of the Indian community. To me it appears that it is legitimate for all patriotic Indians to try and persuade all whom they can by public meetings, and press and other propaganda, but that no other kind of pressure should be used to make them observe the Hartal. I for one am convinced that Hartal means and ought to mean a silent abstention from all contact with those whom you do not wish to associate with. In this particular case we do not want the Commission and still it is being forced upon us as an imposition. The British Government has construed it to be its duty towards India to ignore Indian opinion and to proceed with the business in hand even if willing co-operation is denied them by the Indians. The British have their army, their navy, and their civil bureaucracy and they are in a position effectively to carry out their (Continued on page 10).

THE INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT'S STEP-MOTHERLY TREATMENT.

(BY INDUSTRIALIST.)

From advertisements that appeared in local papers last month it is evident that wiser counsels have prevailed and the Government of Bombay have been persuaded at last to reopen the Department of Industries which they had kept in a skeleton form (consisting of three or four clerks only). One does not understand why the Minister for Education and Industries permitted the keeping of the Department in abeyance for such a long time thereby setting back the hands of the industrial growth of this Presidency. Some members of the Legislative Council are so indignant about this that they are going to bring a motion of adjournment as a protest against the Minister's attitude towards the Department of Industries which is a nation-building department. Smelling a rat it seems Government have now resolved to appoint a new Director of Industries—it is not known whether Indian or European.

EUROPEAN INCOMPETANCY.

It will be remembered that the failure of Mr. R. D. Bell, I.C.S., as Director of Industries was first brought to the notice of the public by Mr. Lalji Narajee in the Legislative Council in 1924 when he, from his personal experience of the working of the Department, as one of the members of its Advisory Committee, dilated at great length on the utter futility of the Department as long as it remained under the control of an European Civilian. In order to save their skin the Government of Bombay had, therefore, to promise through the Minister for Education and Industries to do away with the Civilian Director and to appoint an Indian instead. Mr. F. E. Bharucha, who was then Assistant Director, naturally succeeded Mr. Bell, but Government were so much upset by this arrangement that they virtually broke up the Department sending away about two dozen trained clerks

and giving only one clerk to the first Indian Director as was reported by him in his first report for 1924-25! In spite of difficulties as to inadequate staff the first Indian Director, Mr. Bharucha, steered the helm of the Department under him very successfully as it evidenced from his last annual report for 1925-26 which was fully reviewed in the leading columns of the "Chronicle" at great length in July and August last.

A SUGGESTION.

It is unfortunate that budget of the Department is not discussed in the Council for the past two years because it is placed at the end of the list, and the members of the Council have not the courage or good sense to demand the right of priority to bring this important subject under their hammer before other subjects. We do hope some one in the next Council will demand a priority for Industries. Now the question is whether an Indian or European is to be appointed as the Director of Industries. There is no doubt that the first Indian Director, Mr. Bharucha, proved to be an unqualified success and had he been given an extension of one or two years in his service he would have done much greater service to the Presidency in general and to the industries in particular of which he had vast practical experience as could be seen from his last report which is a concise but most valuable survey of most of the important industries of this Presidency small and large, as well as of the cottage industries. There have been several complaints that this report of Mr. Bharucha is not now available for sale at the Government book depot. Has the report been purposely withdrawn or is it out of print? It is to be hoped some members of the Legislative Council will take up this matter and ask for explanation. If the report is really out of print a second edition should be printed without delay. It (Continued on page 10).

Notes of the Day.

Freebooter Tradition.

At the Chicago meeting of the National Federation of Religious Liberals in America held some weeks ago Mr. Stanley High, a missionary who had returned to Chicago after a trip round the world, declared: "The men of yellow, black and brown skin have taken up the job of cutting the apron strings that have bound them to the White race. They are ready to disperse with the White man. They may bow their bodies to those that employ them, but they no longer bow their spirits. We have done our best to maintain the freebooter tradition. Now the boot is becoming the booter." There are numbers of Americans, however, who are willing and anxious in the manner of the Governor-General-elect of the Philippines to continue the freebooter tradition in those unhappy islands and in Nicaragua and in other places in Central America where American Imperialism finds favourable opportunity. Its exponents have already learned the language of Imperialism, knowing about exploiting other people entirely for the latter's good. Mr. Stimson whom the United States Government is sending out to rule over the Philippines, says that eventually the islands may enjoy self-government, but he is so much concerned with the danger to them from warlike neighbours that he is convinced American protection will long be necessary to them!

Japan's Little Egypt.

The England of the East has her little Egypt in Korea. The ruthless manner in which the Japanese have treated a mild and inoffensive people like the Koreans, is a standing blot upon their administration of Korea. The Koreans realise what this systematic exploitation by Japan of the economic resources of their land means. They realise that they must regain their independence if they are successfully to stop the exploitation and their interest in other Asiatic countries struggling to be free is great. The three intrepid Parsee cyclists, Messrs. Hakim, Bapasaola and Bhungara, who have done so much to give Indian sportsmanship a higher value in the eyes of the whole world, found that when they came to Korea in the course of their world tour they were received with an enthusiasm which even gubernatorial visits do not create in that country. The Koreans are warm admirers of Mahatma Gandhi. As a subject nation they sympathise instinctively with the Indians. It is very desirable that Indians should reciprocate this interest by knowing more about the Koreans. The Indian National Congress can do a lot in this direction if it starts a department for foreign propaganda in right earnest.

Welcome Move.

It is a welcome move on the part of Indian businessmen in London to inaugurate an Indian Chamber of Commerce there so that their interests can be voiced and safeguarded by a representative and authoritative body. The new Chamber has begun well. It has opened an information Bureau and it is shortly to publish a directory of Indian firms trading abroad. Such a directory will supply a long felt want. The Indian Chamber of Commerce in London should be able to ventilate effectively the grievances from which Indian merchants abroad suffer. Mr. Udani, the Secretary of the Chamber, mentions in an interview with Rentr a most important one when he points out how insurance policies issued by Indian companies are not accepted abroad.

Grave Hardship.

It is, indeed, a great pity that the Criminal Bench of the Patna High Court, thought it fit, on the purely technical ground of jurisdiction, to reject the application on behalf of twelve officers accused in the Deoghar Conspiracy. Their Counsel submitted that these should be transferred from Dumka to any other place outside the Santal Parganas. The Patna High Court declared that this was not possible, that body having no jurisdiction over the courts in Santal Parganas. A large number of armed police guards and a contingent of military are at present stationed at Dumka and their presence has created a panic amongst the unsophisticated Santal population. No lawyer from Dumka or Deoghar is available to defend the accused and lawyers from outside have the greatest difficulty in finding suitable lodging accommodation at Dumka. It is interesting to note that in one previous case the High Court had held it had jurisdiction over the Santal Parganas on the ground that the accused was a European British subject. It is high time that these administrative antiquities like non-regulation districts were now abolished.

MADRAS COUNCIL DECLARES FOR BOYCOTT.

**NO CONFIDENCE IN COMMISSION
WILL HAVE NOTHING TO DO
WITH IT**

**VINDICATION OF NATIONAL SELF-
RESPECT**

**MR. SATYAMURTI'S CHALLENGE
CHIEF MINISTER ABSENTS HIMSELF FROM
COUNCIL.**

By 61 votes against 23, the amended motion of Mr. Swami Venkatchellam Chetty in the Madras Legislative Council on the Simon Commission was carried amidst shouts of "Vande Mataram."

MADRAS, Jan. 25.

The Legislative Council met today at eleven. The Congress benches were empty and the question time was markedly dull. Interpellations did not take more than 20 minutes. All the while the Swarajists were waiting outside for the routine business to be finished, and eager crowds of visitors filled to overflowing all the galleries and passages leading to the Council. After question time, amendments to standing orders were passed. Discussion was then resumed on the Statutory Commission resolution, and Congress members walked in the amendment of Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Iyengar, (Independent Party) to add the words "as at present constituted" after the words "Statutory Commission" in the Congress Party amendment was supported by Mr. A. B. Shetty, while Mr. R. Srinivasa Iyengar (Congress) opposed it as it had, he said, the effect of diluting the resolution.

The Revenue Member said there was not much of difference between the Congress resolution and the amendment of the Independent Party. The amendment was then put to vote and was carried by 45 votes to 24. The Ministers were neutral, while most of the Congress members voted in favour of the amendment.

The amendment of the Congress Party was then discussed.

JUSTICE AMENDMENT.

Mr. M. Krishnan Nair (Justice) then moved his amendment which says "That this council is of opinion that the powers and functions of the Committee of the Legislative Council are not clearly defined in the announcement of the Commission and that unless an authoritative declaration is made giving effective voice to the Committee in the shaping of the decision of the Commission, the Council cannot cooperate with the work of the Commission, and to delete the words 'resentment of the Council etc., to have nothing to do with the Commission.'"

Mr. S. Arputhaswami Odayar moved amendments to this amendment on the lines of the resolution of the Responsivists which was put to vote and declared lost by 59 to 31.

The two Ministers Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliar and Mr. Arakysami Mudaliar voted in favour of this amendment and the Congress members against.

"WE WANT SELF-DETERMINATION"

The amendment of Dewan Bahadur Krishnan Nair was then discussed, and Mr. Satyamurthi opposed it. He said that after reading the Vice-regal pronouncement and the insulting reference of Lord Birkenhead to our racial and communal differences, no one will ask for any effective voice in the shaping of the decision of the Commission. "We want self-determination," he said. "We want only a round table Conference and nothing else."

Dewan Bahadur Kumaraswami Reddy (Justice) speaking on Mr. Krishnan Nair's amendment said there were visible on the part of Britain signs of coming down. He said the amendment gave something definite, while the Swarajists' resolution as amended by Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Iyengar was vague. Mr. Krishnan Nair's amendment was put to vote and declared lost by 42 to 20. Government members and Ministers did not vote either way.

At this stage the amendment of Mr. Swami Venkatchellam Chetty as amended by Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Iyengar was put to vote and declared carried by 64 against 28. Fifteen were neutral, among whom were Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliar (Minister), Mr. Arakysami Mudaliar (Minister), the Rajah of Panagal (Justice and ex-Minister) and Sir A. P. Patro (Justice and ex-Minister).

After taking vote on this amendment, the House adjourned for lunch.

THE AMENDED RESOLUTION.

The Council met again at 2-30 p.m. to continue discussion on the amended mo-

tion of Swami Venkatchellam Chetty. Following is the amended form of motion:

"This Council recommends to Government that they be pleased to convey to his Excellency the Viceroy and his Majesty's Government that this Council has no confidence and will have nothing to do with the Commission, as it is at present constituted."

Mr. C. N. Mathuranga Mudaliar supporting appealed to the Chief Minister that as Congressman he should stand by the Congress mandate.

Mr. N. Shivraj, nominated member, opposing the motion said that his community supported the Commission not in any spirit of opposition to caste Hindus but to present their case to the Commission.

"What is your case," interjected Mr. Satyamurthi from his corner.

"Our case is this. We have been treated as worse than animals by our own countrymen," said Mr. Shivraj.

"What are Englishmen doing to you," put in Mr. Basheer Ahmed.

Mr. Abdul Hamid asked whether it was proper to harp on domestic differences when the whole country was insulted.

There were lively interruptions from Congress benches when Mr. Slater (official) defended the position of the depressed classes. Great Britain gave to the depressed classes, he averred, security of law and protection by impartial administrators.

"What has the Congress Party to give," asked Mr. Satyamurthi. "Can they give adult franchise?"

"Yes," said Mr. Slater the Labour Commissioner. "Mr. Satyamurthi will give adult franchise to uneducated men."

"Hundred fifty years of British rule" broke in Mr. Hari Sarvothama Rao.

NATIONALIST PARTY'S POSITION

Mr. P. Shiva Rao, member of the new Nationalist Party, explaining his position said he might cooperate with the Commission if the powers and functions of the Committees of the Legislatures in India were made equal with those of the Commission itself. His party did not accept the principle of self-determination as the Congress Party did. He opposed the motion.

Mr. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliar wanted to know why depressed classes carried blame to the door of the people instead of the Government. He exhorted the depressed class members to vote for the motion.

BRITAIN RESPONSIBLE.

Mr. J. A. Saldanah held the Britishers mainly responsible for the lot of the ad-dravidas. They had increased the gulf between depressed classes and caste Hindus. In Mahatma times even according to one-sided British historians relations between these two sections were closer.

Mr. P. Anjaneyulu (Swarajist) moved for closure. The President ruled it out of order and called upon the Finance Member to speak on the motion.

DEFENDING THE INDEFENSIBLE.

Mr. Moir very vehemently defended the position taken up by the members of the depressed classes. He characterised the speeches of the Congress members appealing to ad-dravidas to vote for boycott as futile. He wanted to know why the members of the Congress Party should be playing with the constitution when they had resolved to boycott the Commission.

"To annoy you," cried Mr. Venkatchellam Chetty.

Mr. Satyamurthi replied to the points raised by the Finance Member. In a speech full of passion, he said: "Indians have learnt that salvation for themselves in their own hands. So also I hope the ad-dravidas will discover likewise. The Government have done nothing to uplift them. Their salvation will be assured the moment they refuse to cooperate with the Commission."

Continuing, Mr. Satyamurthi said: "No

A FARCE AND MOCKERY

Boycott Campaign in full Swing

Indeed, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee deserves to be congratulated upon the vigorous and ceaseless propaganda which it has been carrying on in this city with a view to make the hartal on the day of the arrival of the Simonites as complete and as faultless as possible. Yet one more boycott meeting was held on Wednesday night, at the spacious compound of the Kamatipura Girls' School, Veer Vamanrao Joshi presiding. The meeting had a mixed audience including a large number of Muslims. Messrs. V. K. Pupala, S. L. Silam, S. K. Pupala, S. S. Mirajkar, Dr. V. R. Bhusrat, Mr. Vithoba Krishnaji and several other speakers addressed the meeting on the necessity of a universal hartal on the 3rd of February.

In his usual humorous and inspiring speech, Veer Vamanrao Joshi appealed to the audience to take their stand on their right of self-determination. He described the commission as a farce and a mockery. In the opinion of the speaker, the hartal was most essential as an unmistakable demonstration of the feelings of the masses of India towards the Simon show.

Mr. S. L. Silam made a special appeal to the non-Brahmins and depressed classes not to be deluded by the machinations of interested people. It was quite evident, he proceeded, that the Simon Commission was not going to confer any special boon upon the non-Brahmins and the depressed classes. The speaker was sorry to see

SIMON SEVEN AT PORT SAID

GO TO SEE LORD LLOYD

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Port Said.—The Simon Commission landed here to-day and left for Cairo on a visit to Lord Lloyd. The Commission will rejoin as "Mooltan" at Suez.—Reuter.

that some of the so-called leaders of the non-Brahmins were playing into the hands of the enemy.

Mr. S. K. Pupala asked the non-Brahmins to differentiate between true leaders and false ones. Proceeding, he exhorted as a day to treat the 3rd of February as day of universal mourning.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR UNITY.

Mr. Munshi Mirza Muhammad Ali, in an Urdu speech, opined that the Commission was coming to India with a view to tighten the fetters of slavery round their feet. According to the speaker, the Commission afforded a unique opportunity to Hindus and Muslims to unite on a common platform for a national cause. He was sure both the Hindus and Muslims would avail themselves of that opportunity and by their impregnable solidarity, vindicate the honour and self-respect of their mother-country.

Mr. V. M. Retivala who followed with a Telugu speech, expressed his hope that Kamatipura would be second to no part of the city in observing a complete hartal. Several other speakers followed and then the meeting dispersed at a very late hour.

COST OF SIMON SHOW

PROVISION OF RS. 8,73,000

ASKED FOR

**PROPOSAL IN STANDING FINANCE
COMMITTEE**

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25.

The Standing Finance Committee held another sitting to-day. There were present, besides Sir Basil Blackett, the Chairman, the following members: Sir Abdul Qayum, Sir Percy Lindsay, Mr. Arthur Moore, Sardar Gulab Singh, Mr. Sarvothama Rao, and Rai Sahib Harbilas Sarda. It is understood that one of the proposals placed before the Committee was for the provision of Rs. 8,73,000 as non-recurring expenditure on the Statutory Commission.

Of this sum Rs. 6,91,700 is proposed to be provided in budget for 1928-29, and the balance of Rs. 62,400 is to be spent in 1929-30. His Majesty's Government have decided to make a lump contribution of Rs. 220,000 towards the cost of the Commission. The voted portion of the expenditure is Rs. 3,94,000 and the non-voted

NOTHING BUT DOWNRIGHT FRAUD

BOMBAY PARSIS DENOUNCE COMMISSION

**GREAT WEST: GREATEST OF
HUMBUGS**

**"BRITISHERS: A RACE OF
HYPOCRITES"**

Unbounded enthusiasm prevailed at the public meeting of the Parsi citizens of Bombay held at the Sir Cowaji Jehangir Public Hall on Wednesday evening to protest against the appointment of the Simon Commission and to support the valiant fight put up by Comrade Shapurji Saklatvala and his brave British friends in that connection. The meeting was convened under the auspices of the Parsi Rajakia Sabha and was attended by a large number of Parsis including quite a number of ladies. Mr. K. F. Nariman, the indefatigable Nationalist, was rightly chosen to preside over the meeting. Mr. Nariman was the recipient of a very warm ovation when he appeared on the dais. The speaker who proposed Mr. Nariman to the Chair expressed his hope that Mr. Nariman would take the same bold and dignified stand against the Simon Commission as he had taken against the Bombay Development Department. (Applause).

ATTITUDE OF PARSIS.

Mr. K. F. Nariman who was greeted with ringing cheers, said, in his opening speech, that many friends of his had asked him a question why a special meeting of the Parsis was necessary on the issue of the boycott of the Simon Commission. They had argued, Mr. Nariman went on to say, that so far as the Parsi community was concerned, the big guns of the community had already sufficiently expressed their opinion. In his opinion, it was the duty of the Parsi community to participate, and to participate most actively, in any struggle that had as its goal the political emancipation of India. He was glad that the leaders of the Parsi community like Sir Dinshaw Petit and Sir Phiroze Setna had, thrown in their lot with the Nationalist leaders of the country and had set an example for the entire community to follow. It enthused him very much to see that a large majority of Parsis was in favour of the boycott of the Simon Show. He would not be, he added, in the least sorry if he had to exclude flunkies and supraloyalists from participating in this agitation of boycott. He would, however, ask these flunkies and ultra-loyalists to maintain a policy of aloofness and not to pursue a course which, in all certainty, would be detrimental to the interests of this country.

MISCHIEVOUS PROPAGANDA.

Proceeding, Mr. Nariman referred to the most mischievous anti-boycott propaganda which was being carried on by the "Times of India." That paper, he con-

tinued, had, in a leading article, given inspiration to the Barons and Knights of the Parsi community. In his opinion, the journal was right in the attitude it had wisely taken. That journal knew full well that its appeals were bound to fall flat on the ears of others. The "Times of India" had evidently based its hopes on Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy who was one of the revered leaders of the Parsi community. The speaker had hopes that the "Times of India's" appeal would fall flat on Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy also. (Applause).

It was the duty of the Parsi community Mr. Nariman proceeded, to take the foremost part in a national agitation of that kind. It was more so because the Parsis were a minority community.

"TIMES" DIRTY GAME.

Continuing Mr. Nariman observed that it had been a policy of their rulers to carry on the administration of the country by the method of divide and rule. The "Times of India" was again on its dirty game to create communal dissensions among the various Indian communities. The speaker was convinced that such manoeuvres on the part of the Anglo-Indian press would always fall flat on the entire Parsi community. (Loud applause). It was necessary, Mr. Nariman added, that the enlightened Parsi community should take its rightful place in the struggle for national emancipation. He was glad that Indian leaders representing all shades of political opinion had united on a common platform to oppose the Simon Commission.

POLITICAL ATTITUDES OF MODERATES AND NATIONALISTS.

Mr. Nariman then went on to analyse the difference between the political attitudes of the Moderates and the Nationalists better known as Extremists. While the former, he said, had hopes about the benefits coming from the British Government, the latter were always of opinion that the British race was a race of hypocrites. (Laughter). Time had come when Indians had to be disillusioned about the benefits of the British rule in India and cease to depend upon it. Luckily for them, the Simon Commission had come as a veritable disillusionment for the whole of India. Even the Liberals who had some faith in the Englishmen's sense of justice had now received a rude shock by the appointment of a purely Parliamentary Commission. The Indians had now come to know that after all Englishmen were not a race of angels.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF BRITISH RULE.

Continuing, he said, the supposed elementary principle of British rule was the principle of self-determination. But what was the principle which England had applied to India? Where India was concerned, the speaker added, the policy of Great Britain was nothing but a satanic domination. (Cries of shame). The Britishers had a knack to place before India such arguments as might appear plausible and justifiable. The speaker then exploded the arguments which Lord Birkenhead had advanced in justification of a purely Parliamentary Commission. The net result, he remarked, of all the logic, philosophy and statesmanship of the Noble Lord was that Englishmen were the only unbiased judges to sit in judgment over India's political future. (Laughter). In his opinion, the British would be the last persons fitted to decide the political future of India. What would be the position of Britain if India got her freedom, the next day? They called India the most precious jewel of the British Empire implying thereby that it was a possession never to be lost. What would be the condition asked Mr. Nariman, of the Great British Capitalists who had their vested interests in India in case India achieved her liberty. The result of conceding to India her birthright would inevitably be that Britain would be confronted with many an insurmountable difficulty. Britain, therefore, could never

(Continued on page 8)

CHINESE DEPUTATION

**TO MEDIATE AS REGARDS
UNEQUAL TREATIES**

**KUOMINTANG LEADERS
TO VISIT INDIA**

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Shanghai.—Fifteen Chinese headed by Doctor Wuhaohu and Sunfo, son of Sun Yat Sen, have started on a world tour for the purpose of unofficially mediating as regards the revision of "unequal" treaties, and negotiating treaties with countries at present not having relations with China. The delegation is first going to Columbia and will then proceed to India and possibly Afghanistan, Iraq, and Persia.—Reuter.

**DUKE OF CONNAUGHT GREETED
KING AMANULLAH**

LATTER LEAVES FOR PARIS

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Nice.—The King and Queen of Afghanistan, this morning, received the Duke of Connaught who is staying at Cap d'Ant. The Duke will not be in London when the King and Queen will be there and, therefore, he wished to greet them at Nice. Their Majesties then left for Monte Carlo and lunched with the principal dignitaries of Monaco Court, and left for Paris in the evening when the streets were thronged with crowds to bid them farewell.—Reuter.

KING AMANULLAH IN FRANCE

**CEREMONIOUS WELCOME BY PRESIDENT
OF REPUBLIC**

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Paris.—King and Queen of Afghanistan have arrived here.—Reuter.

Paris.—King Amanullah was ceremoniously welcomed at Bois Boulogne Station by President Doumergue, members of the Cabinet and members of the Diplomatic Corps, and of the Services. The Cavalry and Infantry were drawn up outside the

"CHRONICLE'S" MESSAGE TO KING AMANULLAH

The following is the translation of a letter written in Persian sent to us by the Afghan Consul-General, for India, Delhi:—"Your telegram welcoming His Majesty King Amanullah to India was placed before His Majesty and I have been directed to convey His Majesty's thanks to you. We pray for the progress and prosperity of your journal."

red-carpetted station which was also decorated with flags and flowers. The Afghan flag was prominent.

As the Royal train entered Bois Boulogne Station the band played the Afghan Anthem. The King and the President shook hands. The Queen was presented with a magnificent bouquet. President Doumergue gave the Queen his arm to the motorcade. King Amanullah and Doumergue drove in the first car and the Queen and M. Briand in the second, to Quai d'Orsay, where their Majesties stay.

President Doumergue here took leave of their Majesties, who lunched privately in their apartments. Programme in the evening include a call at Elysee reception at Hotel Deville, and Diplomatic Corps dinner at Elysee.—Reuter.

**U. S. MARINES OCCUPY SANDINO'S
STRONGHOLD**

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Managua.—United States Marines have quietly occupied General Sandino's stronghold on El Chapultepec Mountain, which was bombed on 16th January.—Reuter.

THE OIL WAR

ALLEGED SALE TO DUTCH GO.

**ENQUIRY COMMITTEE
APPOINTED**

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Washington.—In consequence of the report of the naval oil inspector that the Honolulu Consolidated Oil Company was selling oil from the naval reserve at California to the Royal Dutch Shell interests, Wilbur has appointed a Commission to investigate and make recommendations with a view to preventing the disposal of oil from the United States naval reserves to foreign companies.—Reuter's Special.

BOYCOTT CAMPAIGN GOING STRONG.

MADRAS COUNCIL DECLARES FOR BOYCOTT

(Continued from page 7.)

nation under British domination had achieved self-determination except at the point of the bayonet.

Lord Birkenhead when asked what he would do if the boycott were successful had declared that Indians did not care. But Indians have dared and we challenge this Government to do its worst again. Lord Birkenhead has asked whether we would allow the British Army or Navy to be withdrawn. If that proposition had been put to us at a Round Table Conference it would have been a different matter but since it was made in that insolent manner, we accept his challenge. We want the army and navy to be called off. India has no enemies in the world. All are her friends. It is only Great Britain that has innumerable foes. Her name is stinking in the nostrils of almost all countries in the world.

Visitors in the galleries applauded the sentiment and the President had it cleared. Resuming his interrupted speech, Mr. Satyanarai said acceptance of the Commission meant acceptance of political slavery. He concluded: "Why should we enslave ourselves in the Commission which wants to enslave us?"

The resolution was then put to vote and was carried.

Following is the analysis of voting on the no-confidence motion on the Statutory Commission that was carried by a huge majority in the Madras Council today.

All Government members excepting the Ministers opposed the motion and all Swarajists in a body went in favour of it. Among the Independents, the depressed class members and a few others there was division of voting. In all 61 were in favour, 28 against and 12 remained neutral on the motion. Among those who did not vote were Hon. Ranganathan Mudaliar, Mr. Arakyan, Mudaliar, the Rajah of Panagal, Sir A. P. Patro, Dewan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nair, Dr. Subbarayan, Chief Minister, who, earlier in the day, voted against, was absent in the evening when the poll was taken on the final motion. Dr. Muthuluxmi, the lady Deputy President, as well as Dewan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai, voted in favour of Swami Venkateswaram Chetty's motion.

When the result of the division was announced there was tremendous cheering in the House. Immense enthusiasm was witnessed among those assembled and members could not go out.

The Congress members received the result with shouts of "Bande Matram."

With the passing of the important resolution the session came to a close and the budget session will begin on Monday February 27.—Free Press.

MR. JAYAKAR'S RESOLUTION DISALLOWED.

MOVE TO RENEW NOTICE WITH ALTERATIONS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25. Resolutions declaring want of confidence in the Simon Commission given notice in the Assembly, including one by Mr. M. P. Jayakar, have been disallowed by the President, says the Delhi correspondent of "The Englishman," because of their wording, namely they did not contain any specific recommendation to the Governor General-in-Council.

Resolutions of Mr. S. C. Mukherjee expressing thanks for the appointment of the Commission at an early date has also been disallowed. Three other motions by Mr. Guhani, Mr. M. C. Rajah and Dr. Subbarayan are reported to have met the same fate.

Mr. Jayakar, says the correspondent, is renewing his notice with necessary alterations which will bring it within legislative rules.

As the situation stands the Council of State will have an earlier opportunity of discussing such a motion; for Mr. Lokenath Mukherjee, Swarajist member, will move the resolution standing in his name by February 8 the latest.—Free Press.

SIMON COMMISSION, A GOD-SEND

MR. B. C. PAL ON PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION

PATNA, Jan. 24.

Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal addressed a public meeting here last evening on the present political situation. Mr. Sankarananda Sinha, Ex-Finance Member, presided. Mr. Pal said that he looked upon the present situation as a Godsend. The Simon Commission had brought all the political parties together on one common platform. He asked them to take a lesson from the Bengal Partition movement which was responsible for a new awakening and high political life in Bengal with the result that the partition was repealed. Mr. Pal thought that the history of the Simon Commission would be the same as the Bengal Partition. He was asked how they would suffer through this Commission. He said that practically they would not suffer but the British Empire would suffer. The British Government did not know what they were doing. It was an open declaration of the fundamental principle of the Parliamentary movement of 1917. The

policy behind that Act was to lead India to acquire the status of a sovereign nation within the Empire. He saw in that announcement a compromise between British imperialism and Indian nationalism.

STATUTE OF 1917 MISCONSTRUED.

Continuing, Mr. Pal said he believed in the idea of Imperial federation as against isolated national sovereignty. The real empire was a combination of independent nationalities. If Lord Birkenhead was really honest in his intention he could have got a new bill passed authorising the joint Parliamentary Committee to co-opt outsiders and give equal status to Indians who would sit with them. He maintained that the intention of the Statute was not Parliamentary Commission and challenge anybody to disprove it. He said that the old files of Hansard would show that the original draft contemplated that the Secretary of State would nominate certain members of the Parliamentary Committee. He did not accept the independence resolution passed by the Madras Congress and thought that it was done in the irritation of the hour. He held that a sound imperial policy was required to appease Indian opinion. Mr. Pal asked if politically minded people not to have anything to do with the Commission in any form and not to give any assistance to it. If they unitedly boycotted the Commission successfully Mr. Pal said they could make it impossible for the Commission to pay another visit to India in autumn.—A. P.

BOYCOTT PROGRAMME IN BERAR

MR. M. S. ANEY'S INSTRUCTIONS TO CONGRESSMEN

HYDRABAD, Jan. 25. Mr. M. S. Aney, M.L.A., as President of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee has issued instructions to office-bearers of the Congress bodies as well as to all Congressmen in the Province calling their attention to the All-India Congress Committee's resolution regarding the boycott of the Simon Commission and advising them firstly to organise hartals on the 3rd February in all principal commercial centres and market towns, secondly, to organise public meetings and pass resolutions as advised by the All-India Congress Committee; and thirdly, to carry on a campaign for instructing voters in Berar to call upon their representatives to defeat the formation of Committees of legislators by all means in their power and withhold co-operation with the Simon Commission at all stages and in all forms.—A. P.

NON-BRAHMIN PARTY AND SIMON COMMISSION

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S ASSURANCE

BOMBAY, Jan. 25. Mr. D. S. Javalkar, General Secretary to the Bombay Provincial Non-Brahmin Party has received the following reply from the Bombay Government in response to his letter regarding the working of the Simon Commission:

"The Royal Commission is coming to India for the express purpose of inquiring into the working of the system of Government, the growth of education and the development of representative institutions in British India and matters connected therewith. It is for the Non-Brahmins to decide for themselves whether they desire to place their views on any of these questions before the Commission, which is expected to arrive on a preliminary visit to India early next month. As the Royal Commission is an independent body, and is not under the control of Government in any way, it is impossible for Government to give any assurance which would be binding upon the Commission, but your party may rest assured that the Royal Commission will give the fullest consideration to any representation the party may desire to make, as it is, with this very object that the Commission is coming to India.—A. P.

INCLEMENT WEATHER PREVENTS BOYCOTT MEETING

LAHORE, Jan. 24. The public meeting of the citizens of Lahore that was announced for this evening to open the Simon Commission boycott campaign was postponed owing to inclement weather. A boycott deputation is visiting the districts of the Punjab and will arrange public meetings at various places. The deputation visits Lyallpur tomorrow.—A. P.

BENGAL PREPARES FOR BOYCOTT

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25. Vigorous propaganda has been started to boycott the Simon Commission and organise hartal on the day of their landing in Bombay throughout Bengal. Reports received here state that local Committees are being formed in each district. Reports from Dacca state that in spite of the recent visit of Mr. Sinha Chandra Bose to the city, the Muhammadans and several Hindu leaders have expressed strongly against the hartal. In Calcutta meetings have been arranged for every evening throughout this week. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's presence here has been taken advantage of by pro-boycotters. It is understood that a vigorous campaign of canvassing from house to house for support will commence shortly. Sir Abdul Rahim

statement disapproving hartal has come as a surprise to many Muhammadan leaders.—A. P.

BOYCOTT PREPARATIONS IN FULL PROGRESS AT CANNPORE

CAWNPORE, Jan. 25. Preparations for the boycott of the Simon Commission are in full progress. Town and District Congress Committees have met this week to formulate practical measures. The Town Congress has formed a Hartal Committee with Mr. Ganeshshanker Vidyarthi, M.L.C., Editor, "The Pratap" as convener for doing preliminary propaganda in the City for the observance of a complete hartal on 3rd February.

A public meeting will be held here tomorrow when Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru among others will speak on the boycott of the Commission.—Free Press.

MARWARI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND SIMON SHOW.

The following is the text of the resolution unanimously passed by my Board on the boycott of the Statutory Commission:

The Board of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce Ltd. reaffirms the following resolution passed at the annual session of the Indian Industrial and Commercial

GOVT. CREATING CLASS HATRED!

PT. MISRA'S RESOLUTION DISALLOWED

DELHI, Jan. 25. It is understood that Pandit Dwarka-prasad Misra's resolution in the Assembly recommending to the Governor-General to take note of the general belief that His Excellency's Government was one of agencies that were creating class hatred in India, has been disallowed. It is further understood Mr. Misra is withdrawing all the resolutions except the one regarding the Statutory Commission boycott.—Free Press.

Congress at Madras.—This Congress strongly protests against the exclusion of Indians from the Royal Commission on Constitutional Reforms. The Congress regards this as a calculated affront to this country and strongly urges all Indian Chambers of Commerce and other commercial bodies not to give evidence before the Commission or otherwise assist it in its deliberations.

NOTHING BUT DOWNRIGHT FRAUD

(Continued from page 7.) afford to lose such a precious and invaluable possession as India was.

Concluding Mr. Nariman said if it was not possible for them to achieve their freedom immediately it was certainly possible for them at least to maintain their honour and self-respect as a nation. It was in that spirit that he had to appeal to them to boycott the Simon Show which was the greatest affront to India's honour and self-respect. (Continued applause.)

Mr. Maneckji Patel, then moved the first resolution of the meeting which ran as follows:

"This Public Meeting of the Parsis of Bombay strongly protests against the appointment of the Simon Commission as an insult to India's honour and self-respect, and as a positive violation of the solemn pledge of Self-Determination given to all subject Nations by Great Britain; and urges the authorities to amend the Act, and convene a Round Table Conference to confer and decide with India's accredited Leaders her future Constitution. Meanwhile this Public Meeting of the Parsis of Bombay calls upon their co-religionists to keep away entirely from the said Simon Commission."

In the course of his speech Mr. Patel said:

M. K. PATEL'S SPEECH. Naturally the Parsis who were the

pioneers of political reform in India, and who form a small but influential community, cannot stand aloof with folded hands and abstain from joining in this great national and patriotic struggle. Small as the community is, it had acquired a leading position in the country, in consequence of the life-long labours of Dadabhai Naoroji and Pherozsha Mehta. The worthy traditions of these two noble patriots have been maintained by the labours and self-sacrifices of Shapurji Saklatvala the only Indian Member of Parliament, and the innumerable sufferings and patriotism of General Ayary who has been dying by inches for the Motherland, in the Central Jail at Nagpur. These two great Zoroastrian heroes have shed a luster upon the name of the Parsi community by their spirit of self-sacrifice and have in a manner redeemed the prestige of the community.

PARSIS STRONGLY FAVOUR BOYCOTT.

India's self-respect has been affronted and the Parsis are no less indignant than the Hindus and the Mahomedans at the unmerited slur and are as keen as their sister communities about boycotting the Commission and thus vindicating the honour of this country. No Parsi should

TRAVANCOREANS' DEPUTATION

MAHARAJA TO RECEIVE TOMORROW

BOMBAY, Jan. 25. Owing to unavoidable engagements it will not be possible for H.H. the Maharajah and the Junior Maharajah of Travancore to receive the deputation of Travancoreans resident in Bombay at 4.30 p.m. on Thursday. Their Highnesses have now consented to receive the deputation at 4 p.m. on Friday at the Baroda Palace.—Free Press.

be under the delusion that minority communities can secure special privileges by holding themselves aloof from the general boycott movement. What effects the nation as a whole will also affect the minority communities. The interests of the Parsis are identical with those of their Indian fellow-subjects and they are wise in their day in having resolved to make common cause with the Hindus and Mahomedans in boycotting the Commission.

BIRKENHEAD'S SPEECH

Lord Birkenhead's speech in the House of Lords on the 24th November last on the personnel of the Statutory Commission has convinced India that British Imperialists do not recognise this country's claim to self-determination. The doctrine of the Divine Right of Kings has long since been exploded and banished from the earth, but the doctrine of the domination of one nation over another yet remains to be exterminated. Blinded by racial prejudices the Secretary of State has failed to observe that Asia has begun to throb with new life and dreams of a new world. The ways of Providence are inscrutable. It almost seems the European nations fought among themselves to give a chance to Asia for being reawakened. India as well as the Near and Middle East show signs of a new pulsation of life.

ARDUOUS CAMPAIGN.

In conclusion, I would observe that the Indians, including the Parsis should thoroughly and completely boycott the Simon Commission and prepare themselves for an arduous campaign of boycott to assert the right of determining their own political future. To yield to the persuasions and threats of British Statesmen or to the planibilities and sophistries of unscrupulous British journalists would be to sacrifice the rights won after years of ceaseless national struggle.

BRITISH IMPERIALISM DENOUNCED

Mr. Lams seconded the boycott resolution. Mr. N. C. Bharucha, Pleader, who supported the resolution, denounced, in very scathing terms, the Imperialistic policy of England, which, according to him, was nothing but economic exploitation of dependencies like India. Mr. Gagrut, Solicitor, further supporting the resolution

FIRST AFTER WAR.

GERMAN MAN-OF-WAR TO VISIT BOMBAY

The "Berlin," which is expected to pay a short visit to Bombay, this week is the first German man-of-war to visit foreign countries since the termination of the War. In 1922 she visited Sweden, Norway and Holland, in 1923 Iceland and Norway, in 1924 Spain, The Azores, The West Indies and Columbia and in 1925/26, South America.

A light Cruiser, constructed in the Danzig Dockyard in 1903, the "Berlin" has a displacement of 3,650 tons and can

steam at 22 knots. Her armament consists of 8, 10.5 cm. guns, 2 Torpedo Tubes and machine guns. She has a length of 360 feet. She carries a complement of 22 officers and 351 non-commissioned officers and men. The latter number includes 82 cadets, who, by means of these cruises are being trained in foreign waters.

After stay of a few days, she proceeds to the Dutch East Indies, Formosa and Japan from whence she will return to Europe by way of North Australia.

said that the manner in which Lord Birkenhead had argued the exclusion of Indians from the Statutory Commission was an insult to the intelligence of India. The resolution was then carried amidst deafening applause.

ADIMRATION FOR COMMUNIST

Captain Dadachanji then moved the following resolution:— This public meeting of the Parsis of Bombay views with admiration and gratitude the valiant fight put up by Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala and his brave British friends against the appointment of the Simon Commission and fully trusts, that they will continue their heroic efforts till the wrong done to India is righted.

In the course of his inspiring speech, Capt. Dadachanji said Comrade Saklatvala was the only one living Parsi with a world-wide reputation, a man who was being rightly designated as "The Tiger of India." (Applause.) That was a man who had stood to champion the cause of 30 millions of India's people in a hostile House of British Parliament. Asia the speaker went on to say, had now seen that the great West was the greatest of humbugs. (Laughter.) John Bull was the greatest bully on the face of the globe. (Loud Laughter.)

THE GRIM STRUGGLE

Mr. F. J. Ginnivala, seconding the resolution, expressed his unmitigated satisfaction at the fact that the youths of the country were preparing for grim struggle with a view to bring Comrade Saklatvala back to the country of his birth. The speaker also hoped that Mr. Saklatvala would become the President of the next session of the Indian National Congress. (Applause.) God willing, he would also be the first President of the United States of India. (Loud applause.) Continuing, Mr. Ginnivala advocated a complete hartal throughout the nooks and corners of India. The members of the Commission, he said, should learn the lesson of their life from India.

The resolution was unanimously carried with acclamation.

NOTHING BUT DOWNRIGHT FRAUD

In a brief, forceful speech, Mr. B. F. Bharucha moved a resolution authorising the President of the meeting to send the copies of the resolution to the parties concerned. The Commission, he humorously remarked, was not a Royal Commission. It was neither royal nor a real Commission. As a Commission, it had not the capacity to judge. Proceeding, he observed that the Simon Commission was nothing but a downright fraud practised upon the people of India. (Applause.) It was said, the speaker added, that Parsis were not coming forward to take their right place in the national struggle. It was a wrong belief, in the opinion of the speaker. He would assure those who had any doubts about the Parsis that the hearts of Parsis beat in unison with the rest of India. (Applause.)

The resolution was also unanimously carried.

After a vote of thanks to the President had been carried, the meeting came to a close.

"PANDORA'S BOX" MOST SUITABLE APPELLATION

BOYCOTT MEETING AT MATUNGA

Another mass meeting of the residents of the G. Wards of the City was held on Wednesday night at Matunga to repudiate the right of the British Parliament to sit in judgment on the birthright of Indians to get Swaraj. Several hundreds of people attended. Mr. F. J. Ginnivala occupied the chair.

The chairman while opening the proceedings of the night said that the appointment of the Commission was the greatest insult that could be inflicted on the Indian Nation and as a self-respecting nation it was their duty to let it severely alone.

Mr. Jhabvala, speaking laid great stress on the need of mass organisation to make the boycott of the Commission and the hartal a success. He appealed to every one present to strictly follow the mandate of the Congress and the All-Party Conference and observe a complete hartal on Friday after the next.

Mr. Menon said that the Commission on reforms was most appropriately styled "Pandora's box" by Sir Leslie Wilson, a representative of the British Government and there could not have been a more scathing denunciation of the Commission. Just as Pandora brought trouble, the Commission was going to bring nothing but trouble to India; and hence it was the duty of the people to boycott it.

Mr. Nimkar then outlined the programme of the hartal.

Vir Wamanrao Joshi addressing next in "Hindustani" compared the Commission with the beautiful Putna that was sent by Jans to destroy Krishna by her poison. He asked his hearers to follow the pro-

gramme outlined by Mr. Nimkar for the hartal day most faithfully and if they did so, he was sure that the Commission would book their passage back to England without any delay.

Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe assured his hearers that he was trying his best to see that the Municipal schools were closed on the day of the arrival of the Commission in Bombay.

A vote of thanks for the chairman which was carried with acclamation brought the proceedings to a close.

CALCUTTA MARWARIS TO OBSERVE HARTAL

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25. At a meeting of Marwaris it was resolved to boycott the Simon Commission and observe the hartal on 3rd February.—Free Press.

BOYCOTT OF SIMON COMMISSION

TO-DAY'S MEETING

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and Bhuleswar (C Ward) District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) at Mulji Jetha Market Hall, Shaikh Meemon Street, when Majidana Shankar Ali, Messrs. Jisubhai K. Mehta, Balubhai T. Desai, Mohanlal Desai, B. G. Kher, Pureshotam Triumdas, Vithaldas Damodar Govindji, Narayan B. Deshpande, Vithaldas V. Jeraani and others will speak.

MEETING OF STUDENT VOLUNTEERS.

Students desirous to enroll as volunteers in the boycott campaign, are requested to meet at the Congress House, today (Thursday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) sharp.

FRIDAY'S MEETING FOR CLERKS

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Girgaum (D Ward) district Congress Committee a public meeting will be held particularly for clerks tomorrow (Friday) at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall when Mr. Shankar K. Popala will preside and Maulana Shaoukat Ali, Messrs. A. B. Kolhatkar, Balubhai T. Desai, P. Spratt, S.S. Mirajkar, S. A. Dange, D.M. Deshpande, and Mrs. Rajan-bai L. Mehta will speak.

MILL STRIKE SITUATION

GENERAL STRIKE FIZZLING OUT.

The strike which commenced three weeks ago is slowly fizzling out and following the example of their fellow-workers who resumed work in the Apollo Mills on Monday, some 200 more workmen of the same mills and about 200 workers of the Manchester Mills resumed work on Wednesday. The two mills are the Sassoon group of mills which were the only two working on the new system. The Apollo Mills worked on Wednesday with a complement of 550 workers and the Manchester Mills opened about 200 men working in the spinning department. The rest of the workers of the two mills at least are expected to resume in the course of the next few days.

The workers of the David Mills which is only a weaving Mill are expected to resume work on Thursday.

The workers of the rest of the mills of the Sassoon group are still firm and they do not propose to resume work unless their demands are satisfied.

The situation remained peaceful throughout.

STRIKE ON E. I. R. ENDS.

WORKERS RESUME ON AUTHORITIES ASSURANCE.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24. The strike at Lilloah Workshop of the East Indian Railway came to end today, ten thousand men who suspended work yesterday having resumed duties on the assurance that the Indian mechanics who, it was complained, was an intrigue had been dismissed, that there would be no prosecution of any of the strikers for disorderly conduct, and that the authorities would recommend the grant of full pay for the strike period.—A. P.

THE HARTAL

BOMBAY LADY STUDENTS' RESOLVE

To the Editor of The Chronicle.

Sir,—We the undersigned women students of the various Colleges of Bombay express our full sympathy with the appeal issued by the Students' Sub-Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to make the boycott of the Simon Commission effective by not attending the College on the 3rd February and by enlisting all Volunteers to help the Boycott.

We have full confidence that our sisters in the Colleges will stand side by side with our brother students in their efforts to free their Motherland from the exploitation of uninvited foreigners.—Yours, etc.

Miss Shirin Daver, the Sydenham C.E. Miss Frey Bhesania, Wilson College.

Miss P. Dubash, Wilson College. Miss Jer Sanjana, Wilson College. Miss G.B. Mantri, Wilson College. Miss Pillo Vagifdar, Wilson College. Miss C.H. Gosalia, Wilson College. Miss Naja Bulsara St. Xavier's College. Miss S. K. Dave, St. Xavier's College. Miss Lila Chitnis, St. Xavier's College. Miss Sanibai Vijaykar, St. Xavier's. Miss H.M. Kapadia Grant Medl. Col. Miss S.V. Vitthakar, Grant Medl. Col. Miss T.P. Cooper Grant Medl. Col. Miss Tehmi Daver Grant Medl. Col. Miss S. Kolhatkar, Grant Medl. Col. Miss Y. Kharostkar, Grant Medl. Col. We enclose herewith copy of the signatures taken.

Bombay, Jan. 25.

PRINCES NOT OPPOSED TO INDIA'S ASPIRATIONS

ANXIOUS ABOUT THEIR INTERNAL SOVEREIGNTY.

JODHPUR MAHARAJAH'S SPEECH.

VICEROY ON BUTTLER COMMITTEE

JODHPUR, Jan. 24.

At the state banquet to-night His Highness the Maharaja in proposing the toast of Their Excellencies said:—

The Princes have exhibited some anxiety lately as to what the future has in store for them—an anxiety from which I notice that some even of the communities of British India are not free. The Princes are in no way out of sympathy with constitutional advance in British India, provided it is presented to them untainted by any suspicion of change in their internal sovereignty, or in their position vis-a-vis the British Crown, and on lines calculated to tend to the peaceful development of the Indian Empire.

The Indian States are geographically, and economically bound up with British India; and we owe it to Your Excellency's friendly attitude and wise statesmanship that this connexion—with its common rights and interests—is to be fully explored by an Expert Committee with the object of securing a friendly co-ordination of the interests of both sides, and the promotion of an effective partnership between the States and British India, which seems so essential to the future welfare of this country. When I respectfully pay this tribute to Your Excellency's services to the Indian States, I know that I am voicing the unanimous feeling of all my brother Princes.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR MARWATI YOUTHS.

To press now to Jodhpur itself "Nature's way" is less bountiful here than in most parts of India, and we have to grapple with the poverty of our natural resources. Nature's one great gift to us—the back bone of the country—is a huge grazing area, growing grasses rich in lime salts, which produce a breed of cattle and horses renowned throughout India; specimens of which I had the pleasure of showing to Your Excellency yesterday. To improve, and also rescue from prevalent forms of deterioration, these fine breeds of cattle, on which the very life and work of my agricultural population really depend, I have recently created a veterinary service, with a skilled European Adviser, and to show my personal interest in the success of the concern. I have appointed my brother Maharaj Ajit Singh to be

in charge of the Department, under my immediate supervision and orders. This measure will, I trust, be of great service to the country, and in order to associate Your Excellency's honoured name with the welfare of my State, and specially with its agricultural prosperity, I wish to found, by the allotment of two lakhs for the purpose, four scholarships for the training of Marwari youths in Veterinary and Agricultural science, and I trust Your Excellency will graciously permit these scholarships to be styled "The Irwin Scholarship."

IRWIN CHAIR OF AGRICULTURE.

Still further to identify Your Excellency's name with my State I have yet another proposal to make. At the time of the establishment of the Hindu University at Benares, my State contributed a sum of two lakhs towards its general funds plus an annual grant in perpetuity of Rs. 24,000, wherewith to endow a Chair of Technology, to be named the Jodhpur-Hardinge Chair of Technology. I now understand that the University has long been anxious to provide high class instruction in scientific agriculture. Accordingly, with a view to start and develop this object of their desire, I have recently contributed to the University a sum of three lakhs of rupees, to which members of my family and some of my subjects have generously added another lakh. All contributors of this gift of four lakhs now desire that a Chair of Agriculture be founded at the University to be named, with Your Excellency's permission, the "Irwin Chair of Agriculture." The promotion of the study of agriculture at this great University, which will, let me hope, earn the blessings and gratitude of generations of the youth of India, could not be better harbingered than by the association with it of Your Excellency's name, so renownedly and indissolubly linked with the science and practice of agriculture.

RAILWAYS.

Although I have refrained from troubling Your Excellency with a general account of my administration there is one feature of it to which I should like to refer. I allude to my Railway. During Your Excellency's recent visit to Karachi the question of the railway connection between that port and the productive areas around Agra and Cawnpore came up for discussion before the Chamber of Commerce; and I was glad to gather that official opinion seems to support the view that the present metre-gauge connexion is able to carry all the traffic offerings. That most emphatically is the case with the 466 miles of that connexion, which is worked by my Railway. For the last three years the Jodhpur Railway has not been called upon to carry more than one-third of the volume of traffic it is capable of carrying. We have invested in the Railway a sum of over four crores of rupees of which sum approximately one crore has been provided in the last four years. The railway consequently is a large factor in the development and well-being of my State, and one to which I attach much importance. I, therefore, confidently hope that whenever projects of the nature of the Karachi Cawnpore connexion, likely to affect adversely the interests of my railway, are being re-examined in the light of changing circumstances, the case of my Railway will receive adequate and sympathetic consideration.

It will I feel sure be of interest to Your Excellency who has striven so nobly in the cause of communal harmony, to learn that mutual trust and tolerance have prevailed amongst my subjects, with the result that the public peace has remained undisturbed throughout the State.—A. P.

VICEROY'S REPLY

PLEA FOR GOOD WILL

His Excellency the Viceroy in the course of his reply said:—
Over a century has passed since Your Highness' ancestor first entered into Treaty relations with the British Government and in the years that have elapsed as Your Highness has reminded me the Jodhpur House has maintained its reputation for unwavering loyalty to the Crown. I prize most highly Your Highness' renewed assurance of fidelity to the traditions of your House. A political expression was given to these traditions in the Great War, by the assistance rendered by the fine regiment of Lancers which I had the pleasure of reviewing to-day. Of the honourable distinction then gained by it Your Highness has good reason to be proud and I have no doubt that should occasion ever arise the battalion of Infantry which Your

Highness has lately raised under your personal supervision would give an equally good account of itself. The name of Sir Pertab Singh who took the Jodhpur Lancers first to France and then to Palestine is a household word throughout the British Empire and it is not necessary for me here to recall the services he rendered to the Jodhpur State or his lifelong devotion to the British Crown.

EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS.

Your Highness has refrained from any attempt to survey the administration during the four years which have elapsed since you were invested with ruling powers but happily the veil which your modesty has drawn over your achievements has been lifted from me, and I have learnt with pleasure that these four years have been marked by commendable activity in all branches of the administration. Many new primary schools and an excellent high school have been added to the educational institutions of the State. I much regret that time would not allow of my paying a personal visit to the Rajput School at Choptani which has done and is doing such notable work for the education of Rajputs. Considerable progress has also been made with the construction of a new hospital which when finished will I understand challenge comparison with any institution of its kind in India. At the same time by spending large sums on extensions and improvements to the State railway Your Highness has shown that you recognise what a valuable asset good railway communications are both in facilitating the work of administration and in promoting social and economic development of the State. Not only has it been unnecessary to finance these projects by raising a loan but despite this considerable expenditure, the invested funds of the State have actually been increased.

I congratulate Your Highness on this record of progress and on the careful administration which has maintained your State in such a sound financial position. I sympathise with Your Highness' anxiety lest your railway system which has been built up with foresight and energy should be adversely affected by the construction of a broad gauge connection between Karachi and Agra. This important scheme is now again to be examined. Much will, of course, depend on the alignment eventually selected

under the chairmanship of Sir Harcourt Butler is now enquiring into certain aspects of the relationship between the Paramount Power and the States and I hope and believe that this enquiry will provide us with a sound basis on which we shall be able in due time to build. In the meantime, I will only say that I believe with Your Highness that if there be on both sides good will and a common desire to find for the various problems a solution which will conduce to mutual prosperity and progress, we can face without anxiety whatever the future may have in store.

I feel that I cannot let this occasion pass without making reference to Your Highness' generous support of the Army in India Polo Team in their endeavour to retrieve the International Polo Cup from America. But for Your Highness' loan of some of your finest polo ponies, apart from your financial assistance, it would have been difficult to send a team to America at all. Though they did not meet with the success we had hoped for we all admit the gallantry of their effort against the opponents who on the play would appear to have been invincible.—A. P.

INVESTITURE OF C. I. E.

JODHPUR, Jan. 24.

Before sitting down to dinner at the State Banquet held here to-night His Excellency the Viceroy invested Mr. D. L. Drake Brockman, Revenue Member of the Jodhpur State Council, with the insignia of the title of C.I.E. The speeches delivered at the Banquet were remarkably clearly heard even at the farthest ends of the huge historic dining tent, 150 feet long, which was captured from the Moguls by an ancestor of His Highness at Ahmedabad, three hundred years ago.—A.P.

ENGLAND SWEEP BY FIERCE GALES.

THAMES IN FULL FLOOD AGAIN

LONDON, Jan. 25.
The country is swept by three gales accompanied by thunder-storms, heavy rain, hail, sleet and snow, culminating in the succession of violent squalls. A man

REMEMBER THIRD FEBRUARY.

FOLLOW NATION'S MANDATE

The following is the text of the Resolutions passed unanimously by all Parties at the Boycott Conference in Benares:—

This Conference representing various political parties is unanimously of opinion that the Statutory Commission must be left severely alone by the people of India and in pursuance of this resolution, it appeals to the people.

(1) to observe hartal all over India on February 3rd, the day the Statutory Commission lands at Bombay, the hartal to be observed from the morning till the time of the meetings referred to in Clause 2;

(2) to hold public meetings all over India on February 3rd at 4-30 p.m. At these meetings the following resolution to be placed for adoption:—

"This meeting of the citizens of _____ places on record its condemnation of the appointment of the Statutory Commission in utter disregard of Indian opinion and its firm resolve to have any form and at any stage of its work of the Council of State, the Assembly, and the Legislative Councils and in (town, province, etc.) to do everything prevent the formation of a Committee of the said Commission. This meeting places on record its opinion that the by Indians and strongly supports the frame such a Constitution."

ad. Should the project materialise Your Highness may rest assured that every endeavour will be made to reconcile conflicting interests and to evolve a scheme which will provide the facilities demanded by a growing port like Karachi without neglecting the rights of existing railway systems.

AGRICULTURE IN MARWAR.

Your Highness' reference to the agricultural conditions in Marwar touches a subject in which I am deeply interested. I have learnt with great satisfaction of the energetic measures which are being taken for the improvement of the methods of agriculture in Marwar and I was much impressed by the show of horses and cattle especially of the famous Nagore breed which I saw on Monday afternoon. In a country which by its nature is pastoral rather than arable experiment and research with the object of developing the best breeds of sheep and cattle will, I feel convinced, repay the trouble and money expended on them. I trust that the labours of the Royal Commission on Agriculture will result in the introduction of more scientific methods in an industry which is the central economic factor of life in India and the importance of which Your Highness has recognised in your philanthropic proposal to endow a chair of agriculture at the Benares Hindu University and scholarships for the study of Veterinary and Agricultural science. I accept with the warmest pleasure Your Highness' suggestion that the chair and scholarships should be endowed in my name. Your Highness has referred to the geographical and economic links which bind together British India and the Indian States and to the reactions which constitutional advance in British India may have on the position of the States.

BUTLER COMMITTEE.
Your Highness is aware that a Commit-

tee under the chairmanship of Sir Harcourt Butler is now enquiring into certain aspects of the relationship between the Paramount Power and the States and I hope and believe that this enquiry will provide us with a sound basis on which we shall be able in due time to build. In the meantime, I will only say that I believe with Your Highness that if there be on both sides good will and a common desire to find for the various problems a solution which will conduce to mutual prosperity and progress, we can face without anxiety whatever the future may have in store.

DISCUSSIONS WITH EMPLOYERS

T. U. CONGRESS APPOINTS COMMITTEE

LONDON, Jan. 21.

After a lengthy sitting, the General Council of the Trade Union Congress is officially stated to have decided to continue discussions with the Employers and to have authorised a Committee including Messrs. Ben Turner, J. H. Thomas and Will Thorne to confer with the Employers' Committee. It is understood that there was a substantial majority in favour of continuing discussions. Mr. Cook claimed that six members of the Council were opposed to the continuance of discussions without a mandate from the Unions.—Reuter.

S. AFRICA KNOCKS UP 279 FOR 4.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Durban.—At the close of the play, to-day, South Africa had made 279 for four wickets in their second innings. Catterall's score was 76 and Nielson had made 66 (not out).—Reuter's Special.

U. S. AND BRITAIN.

LEADING INTO BITTER FEUD

"NEW YORK WORLD" SUPPORTS BORAH'S CONDEMNATION

LONDON, Jan. 24.

New York.—Newspapers make light of the remarks on the subject of the war attributed to Admiral Plunkett, Commandant of the New York Navy Yard. The "New York World", in an editorial, strongly endorses Senator Borah's condemnation of the naval jingoism as "his greatest service to the cause of peace." It continues that "nothing is more certain than that Senator Borah speaks the real mind of the American on this subject. The super-natural enthusiasm would lead us into a bitter feud with Great Britain, but they will not get away with it."

The "Herald Tribune" says that Admiral Plunkett is more at home on the quarter-deck than in the arm-chair or anything else ashore.—Reuter's Special.

"IMPRACTICABLE SUGGESTION."

BANKS' HELP TO COTTON INDUSTRY

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Presiding at the annual meeting of Martin's Bank at Liverpool, Mr. Holland Martin declared that the suggestion that banks should come to the assistance of the cotton industry and take control by investing in debentures and shares was impracticable.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY

TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayas Josphimharaj Jothabhai Labaddag).

SIGN OF ZODIAC: AQUARIUS.

If to-day is your birthday you are as "bahadur" (brave) as many a Khan Bahadur on the New Year Day or the King's Birthday after getting the coveted title, and equally cringing before the Secretariat gods before getting the bauble. In the time of trouble or accident, either at home (Small "h" not capital "H," mind you) or outside or abroad, you are brave and courageous, and act quickly and wisely. If, for instance, you happen to annoy or upset the mental equilibrium of your "heart's queen," your wonderful tact of promising her rich dresses sealed with sweet caresses and thus soothing the potential savage beast (promised which after all were meant to be given into the ear to be broken with her heart) comes to your rescue. If you are a road hog and happen to despatch some unwary pedestrian to a better world in less than a minute, you act wisely (from the practical, mundane point of view and not the philosopher's ethical viewpoint) by putting on extra speed, ejecting clouds of smoke to screen the plate number, and you are as safe as the Bank of England or even the pet Bank of Basil Bahadur. If woman, you are destined to live in affluence, but strange enough your end will be like that of Nero's Ramee, whose name was—if my memory, unlike my butler, serves me right—"Popee or Pompeii." She had noted a sturdy stick of 500 cigarettes (the stick that would do credit to a Kolhapur or an "Ex") in whose caskful of milk she used to bathe in order to preserve and increase her beauty and charms. "500 'non-sabs' of the kicking braying fraternity. Yet the Ramee once happened to offend the Tyrant; and, lo, and behold, a powerful kick from the Fiddling Friend soon gathered her to her fathers! So beware of the great kick while you are foolishly kicking others yourself, in the height of your power.

practicable and entirely against the traditions of English banking. Banks were still prepared to make such advances as were deemed safe; but the reorganisation of the industry must come from within.—Reuter's Special.

(In this connection, the following extract from the speech of Mr. Frederick Goodenough delivered at Barclay's Bank meeting, this week, deserves reproduction:—In referring to the suggestions that banks should direct the policy of various industries, notably Lancashire cotton, Mr. Goodenough said that banks had advanced large sums to the cotton mills and there was little room for further advances in many cases. It was not the function of a bank to determine the method of carrying on a particular industry. That must be left to the people engaged in the industry.)

DIFFICULT TO CURB SPEAKERS

The Presidential statement is evoked by the declaration of Rear-Admiral Plunkett that alarming charges are often made when appropriations are sought from the Congress. President Coolidge expressed the opinion that it is difficult to curb the speakers for the fear of raising a cry of the violation of free speech, but recommended those charged with the nation's defence to follow the policy of considering the welfare of the country in their public statements.—Reuter.

WORLD PRICE LEVEL

HOW AMERICA IS ABLE TO CONTROL.

IMPORTANCE OF DOLLAR STANDARD

LONDON, Jan. 24.

"The world to-day is on the dollar standard", declared Mr. Reginald McKenna, Chairman, presiding at a meeting of the Midland Bank in London. He said that to-day America was able to control the world price level because her gold stocks were so great that she could afford to lose large quantities without any risk of the gold reserve falling below the legal minimum, and her central banking system was so constituted that, given her great wealth, she could absorb large quantities of gold, and, at the same time, deprive it of its credit-creating powers.

Mr. McKenna continued that the development of the central bank policy in the United States had shown that gold while it might be retained as a medium for making international payments could be deprived of its function as the ultimate standard of value. The American price level was unaffected by gold movements, but was controlled by the policy of reserve banks in expanding or contracting credit. Consequently, it was not the value of gold in America which determined the value of the dollar, but the value of the dollar which determined the value of gold. Although gold was still the nominal basis of most currencies the real determinant of the movements of the general world level of prices was the purchasing power of the dollar.—Reuter's Special.

COOLIDGE UNPERTURBED

NO CAUSE TO TAKE OFFICERS STATEMENT SERIOUSLY

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Washington.—It is announced that President Coolidge does not see any reason why newspaper reports of the United States or any other country should take seriously the statements of American Naval Officers predicting a war between the United States and her commercial competitors.—Reuter.

WORLD SHIPBUILDING IN 1927

SOME STRIKING FIGURES

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Lloyd's Register of the annual summary of shipbuilding for 1927 shows that 2,285,000 tons were launched throughout the world of which 1,225,000 tons were in Great Britain and Ireland, 289,000 tons in Germany, 179,000 in the United States, and 119,000 in Holland. The tonnage launched in Great Britain and Ireland increased by 580,000 compared with 1926, but the world total decreased by 4,800,000 compared with the record year of 1919. The world total includes nineteen vessels each of over 10,000 tons, of which nine were over 15,000 tons each. 336 vessels are fitted with steam turbines and 864 with internal combustion engines. The total steam tonnage launched throughout the world, namely, 1,375,000 includes 470,000 fitted to burn oil fuel so that of the total world tonnage launched in 1927 only 905,000 are exclusively dependent on coal for propulsion. The tonnage under construction in the world at the end of the year was 3,119,000, an increase of 1,186,000 compared with the beginning of the year, of which 820,000 are in Great Britain and Ireland. The world tonnage afloat in June, 1927, was 59,688,000 compared with 42,514,000 in June, 1914.

It is noteworthy that tankers have increased from 1,479 to 5,916 motor-ships from 234 to 4,271, and steamers fitted for oil fuel from 1,310 to 18,500.—Reuter's Special.

FORD AEROPLANE'S FIRST APPEARANCE

LEAVES FOR MIAMI ON NON-STOP FLIGHT.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

New York.—The Ford aeroplane has made its first public appearance yesterday, under twenty feet wing spread, has petrol capacity of 48 gallons stored in wing tanks and is driven by a two-cylinder motor. It much resembles the small fighting "planes" used by the French in war-time. Piloted by Harry Brooks who was heavily clad as the cabin was unenclosed, the machine left for Miami on a non-stop flight.—Reuter.

A FORCED LANDING.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

New York.—The Ford aeroplane which made its first public appearance yesterday, was forced to come down at Asheville in North Carolina owing to the formation of ice on wings.—Reuter.

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TEXTILE TRADE MISSION

SAILING ON FRIDAY

The textile trade mission composed of Dr. Meek, the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics to the Government of India and Mr. T. Maloney the Secretary of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association and Mr. Jivandas Purshotam Duntia is, after considerable delay sailing on Friday for Bushire-Persia.

The appointment of the mission, it may be recalled, is the outcome of a very important recommendation made by the Indian Tariff Board (Cotton Textile Industry Inquiry) in their report that in the interests of the Bombay Mill Industry the export trade must be developed as much and as soon as possible. The Board suggested the appointment of two Trade Commissioners one at Basra and the other at Mombasa and also suggested that a trade mission should be sent to survey the situation at Alexandria, Aden, Durban and Singapore and report whether the appointment of trade commissioners there was advisable.

Though generally reticent, the Government of India acted rather promptly up to the latter part of the suggestion of the Tariff Board and offered their co-operation to the Mill-owners' Association of Bombay in inquiring about the trade situations at the places where appointments of Commissioners was recommended. The Government agreed to send a trade mission to those countries at their expense and asked the Mill-owners' Association whether the proposal was agreeable. The Association welcomed the Government suggestion and decided to depute Mr. Maloney as one of the members of the mission and requested Government to include in the mission a business man with special knowledge and long experience of the export trade. Dr. Meek was appointed as the Government member of the mission first and a recent Gazette Notification Examination that Mr. Jivandas Purshotam Duntia of Messrs. Mulji Jaitha & Co. has been appointed as commercial adviser.

Though the mission was to have sailed as early as November last year, some technical difficulties coming in the way of sanctioning the expenditure necessary for the mission delayed its departure.

Mr. Maloney carries with him numerous samples from different mills in India and will exhibit them wherever he goes thus doing considerable propaganda work on behalf of the Indian mills.

The itinerary of the tour includes, Persia, Mesopotamia, Palestine and Asia Minor, Egypt, the Red Sea ports, Abyssinia and the East Coast of Africa as far south as Durban.

THE INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

(Continued from page 6.) It is strange that while annual reports of this Department of some older dates are still procurable the last report for 1923-26 should become exhausted so soon. Perhaps it was in great demand owing to its usefulness.

CHOICE OF DIRECTOR.

Coming now to the question of qualifications of the new Director proposed to be appointed the applicants are referred to para 35 of the Report of the Industries Committee wherein the Committee have quoted 'ad verbatim' the qualifications of a Director of Industries as laid down by the Indian Industrial Commission in para 311 of their report 'minus' the last sentence which runs thus:—

"But no undue delay should be allowed, to elapse before replacing a non-technical man by a suitable member of the Industrial Service."

One does not understand why the Committee deliberately left out this very important last sentence of the quotation from the Industrial Commission's report and I hope the members of the Industries Committee will come forward with an explanation to the public. Do they wish to give preference to a non-technical man from one of the Civilian as the Director again? If not, then who is responsible for reproducing the quotation 'minus' the last sentence without which the sense of the quotation is wholly altered, and it may be inferred that if a technical expert is not available, any officer from amongst the existing services—meaning Civilian—may be appointed as the Director? The public would like to know if the Industries Committee fully discussed this question seriously before permitting the absence of the last sentence from para 311 of the Report of the Industrial Commission in para 25 of their own report.

NEW ZEALAND AND SAMOA

ADVOCACY OF PRESERVING HISTORIC RIGHTS.

LONDON, Jan. 25. Wellington.—Prompt action by the League of Nations to preserve the historic rights of the Samoans, was advocated by Mr. Holland, leader of the Opposition replying to Mr. Coates' statement. He declared the recall of Major-General Richardson, Administrator of Samoa, was the immediate necessity.—*Reuter.*

SEPARATING JUDICIAL FROM EXECUTIVE

RESOLUTION PASSED IN C. P. COUNCIL

NAGPUR, Jan. 24.

When the C. P. Council met to-day there were about 35 members present. Mr. Thakur Chedilal moved a resolution standing in the name of Rao Bahadur N. K. Kelkar asking the Government to take immediate steps to have the judicial function of the Government separated from the executive function and to bring about a complete separation of these functions, which it is estimated may cost the Government a sum of 9 lakhs.

The Government had taken objection to Mr. Thakur Chedilal's moving this resolution, but as he had given notice of a similar resolution and as the lottery of ballot did not give his resolution a sufficiently high place, the President allowed him to move the resolution.

Mr. Thakur Chedilal emphasised the urgent need of this reform in preference to other schemes of progress.

The Hon. the Home Member said that the Government of India was considering the proposal and trying to evolve a scheme which could be applied to all provinces. He assured the House that he would place this proposal before the Standing Committee.

The resolution was carried without division and the Council adjourned "sine die."—*Free Press.*

SIMON COMMISSION AND HARTAL.

(Continued from page 6.)

designs. Under these circumstances the only thing that is left for self-respecting Indians to do is to decline to associate with that Commission unless and until our objections are met in a co-operating spirit. Whether you call it Boycott or Hartal, it must not be an active and aggressive demonstration, but a peaceful silent abstention. Unity of all parties and of all schools of thought is our supreme need to-day, and we cannot afford to be again disunited because of trivial differences in methods of detail. I for one have decided for myself, that my place of business shall be closed on 3rd February for my own satisfaction, and I shall observe a silent, non-active abstention. It will be an act of negation, on my part and I shall refuse to be a party to any active demonstration. I am convinced that active demonstration and crowds of people are likely to result in much misery. Only a few days ago a young man started apropos of nothing in particular to speak against the Law, the constitution, etc. in wild terms in the presence of myself among others. I dare say he was an honest young man, but to me he gave the impression of a "spurious article", and when addressing me—of course I am always in Khaddar—he tried to get my approval, he appeared to be cock-sure that I would fall for it. You should have seen his surprise when I not only did not agree with him but told him plainly that that sort of irresponsible talk would expose him to the suspicion of being an "agent provocateur". This incident shows the dangers of any active demonstrations where in the midst of an irresponsible crowd these gentry will have ample scope for the exercise of their nefarious trade. It is up to us to deny them that chance.

LATE HAKIM SAHEB.

CONDOLENCES FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

(From "Chronicle" Delhi Edition.) Dr. M. A. Ansari has received the following messages of condolence at the death of Hakim Amal Khan:—

CAIRO, Jan. 20.

"Death of National Islamic leader Ajmal Khan grieved. Heartly condolence to family, Khilafat Committee and yourself. SHAWISH FOAD.

ADMINISTRATOR OF BHARATPORE.

CONTEMPLATED VISIT OF MAHARAJA TO ENGLAND.

(From our own Correspondent)

BHARATPORE, Jan. 20. It is believed in well-informed circles that the statement in a local contemporary that Mr. Mackenzie will be appointed the Administrative Officer is incorrect. It is quite probable that a high official from Baluchistan may be invited to take the appointment. The Maharaja of Bharatpore, as the report has it, may visit England next summer.—*Delhi Edition "Chronicle."*

COOCH BEHAR MAHARANI'S MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Deeply grieved to hear the very sad news of the sudden death of Hakim Ajmal Khan Sahab, Please convey my heartfelt sympathy to Hakim Sahab's family in their great bereavement and irreparable loss.



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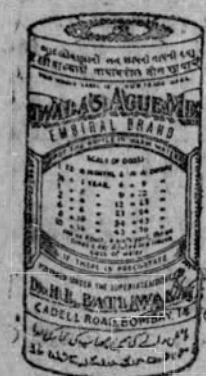
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FORTHCOMING SESSION OF BOMBAY COUNCIL.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS ON THE AGENDA.

The first session of the Bombay Council will be held at the Town Hall, Bombay, on Monday, the 20th February, at 2 p.m. There are a number of important resolutions on the agenda, Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan alone having 49 in his name—the greatest number of the whole lot.

The adulteration of pure ghee and butter with imported and other vegetable oils in this Presidency seems to have drawn the attention of many members, and there are more than fifty resolutions on this subject alone. In this connection members recommend to Government to make an inquiry into the matter, and introduce legislation to put a complete stop to the practice of adulteration. The other recommendations include a representation to the Government of India to impose an effective control over the importation of the oils used.

A resolution of Mr. V. N. Jog recommends the amendment of the provisions of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, relating to the principles of revising the assessment of land revenue to be drafted in consultation with non-official members of the Council before the report of the Land Revenue Assessment Committee is sent to the Government of India for sanction. The resolution also disapproves of the Government's resolution on the report.

There are three resolutions in the name of Mr. R. S. Asale. The first recommends the early appointment of a Committee with adequate Labour representation to investigate and report upon the best way of improving the condition of the textile workers in the Presidency with special reference to the suggestion of recruitment, hours of work, system of leave, wages, housing, insurance, and maternity benefit.

The second resolution recommends to the Governor in Council to compel by legislation those local authorities which have up to now failed to prepare and submit schemes for the purpose of introducing free and compulsory primary education in their respective districts to do so.

The third resolution recommends the appointment of a Committee of officials and non-officials to enquire into the grievances of the cultivators of talukdars, inamdaris, zamindaris and khoti villages of the Bombay Presidency and to devise legislation for their removal.

The following, among other resolutions, stand in the name of Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram:

"This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that steps should be taken to arrange a joint conference of experienced officials and non-officials belonging to Sind, Gujarat, Marwar, Kathiwar and Cutch to consider and report on the measures necessary to prevent the system of traffic in girls who are brought from the last mentioned four tracts for the purpose of sale in Sind."

"This Council recommends to the Governor in Council to take immediate steps to enforce total prohibition as an experimental measure in selected districts in the province of Bombay."

"This Council recommends to the Governor in Council to represent to the Government of India the urgent necessity, in the interests of both Government and the public, of increasing the postal and telegraphic facilities in Sind and opening of telegraph offices in all taluka headquarters and other important towns and post offices in all important villages in each district in Sind."

"This Council recommends to the Governor in Council to take steps for the adoption of Hindi as a compulsory subject in the curriculum of primary and secondary schools in the province."

"This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the policy of suppression and promotion in the public services merely on communal considerations should be immediately abandoned in the interests of the efficiency and contentment of such services."

The following resolutions are to be moved by Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan:—
"This Council recommends to Government to remit the unexpired portions of the sentences passed on the persons convicted in the Ahmedabad and Viramgam riots of 1919 and to release them forthwith."

"This Council recommends to Government that an Ayurvedic and Unani College be established at a convenient place in the Presidency."

"This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that all expenditure sanctioned for the Bombay Development and Sukkur Barrage schemes should be utilized for the relief of the distressed during the recent disaster caused by the floods in Gujarat and for reconstruction of villages destroyed, and a large amount may be placed at the disposal of the district local boards in Gujarat for repairs and reconstruction of roads, bridges, culverts, school houses and sanitary works in the affected area."

"This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that all schemes involving capital expenditure exceeding one lakh of rupees should be considered by a Committee of the Council and sanctioned

VICTORIA TERMINUS NEW STATION.

NO NEED OF TEMPORARY BOOKING OFFICE.

BOMBAY, Jan. 24.

At the 42nd meeting of the G.I.P. Railway Local Advisory Committee, Bombay, held on the 12th January 1928, the following subjects were discussed:—

Booking Office for Third Class Passengers at the New Station at Victoria Terminus.

With reference to the representation from the Bombay Municipal Corporation regarding the inconvenience caused at the New Station at Victoria Terminus for want of a ticket office for the 3rd class passengers, the Committee were informed that a booking office in the new station was not considered to be necessary. Under old conditions the total distance which a passenger from the market-end area had to walk to platforms Nos. 6 and 7 was 700 feet while under the new remodelling conditions the distance to be travelled from the 3rd class coaching office to platforms Nos. 10 and 11 was 1,300 feet and to platforms Nos. 12 and 13 1,354 feet, so that the extra distance to be covered for passengers joining trains on platforms Nos. 10 and 11 was approximately 600 feet and on platforms Nos. 12 and 13, 654 feet. A check made of 3 class passengers booked by through trains from 31st December 1927 to 7th January 1928 had shown that a percentage of less 10 per cent. of passengers came from the Port Area as compared with the traffic from the market-end area of the town.

The Chairman said the new station would probably be completed within six weeks and he thought there would then be no cause for complaint, but should there be any cause for complaint he would be pleased to consider the matter again. There was no room at present for a temporary booking office.

3RD CLASS TICKETS BY PESHAWAR EXPRESS.

Issue of 3rd class tickets by Peshawar Express trains to passengers between Bombay and Igatpuri:—

In regard to a representation from Igatpuri merchants who asked for the issue of 3rd class tickets between Igatpuri, and Bombay by the Peshawar Express trains, the Chairman said that the trains in question were found to be more overcrowded than any other trains on the G.I.P. Ry., particularly between Bombay and Ahmadnagar. The Peshawar Express was primarily a through train and it was not thought desirable that through passengers should be inconvenienced for the sake of a few local passengers. It was decided that no change could be made.

Proposed Express train between Bombay and Itarsi:—

The Chairman said that, if stock permitted a combined 3rd class Express between Bombay and Delhi and Itarsi and Allahabad would be introduced from 1st March 1928 or from the 1st April 1928, in the event of the Nerbudda Bridge being ready definitely opened for traffic from that date.

In regard to a suggestion that an express train between Nagpur and Itarsi should be run in conjunction with the proposed express train Bombay-Itarsi, the Chairman informed the Committee that the running of an express train between Nagpur and Itarsi had already been discussed by the Local Advisory Committee, Nagpur, who considered that the traffic did not justify such a train, but the matter would be reviewed and the result communicated to the Committee.

PESHAWAR EXPRESS.

Arrival time of Peshawar Express at Bombay:

The Chairman informed the Committee that it was proposed to run a Dinwiz Car on the 30-Up Peshawar Express with the effect from the 1st March 1928, which would enable the train being brought into Bombay earlier. It would leave Delhi Main at 21 hours as at present and arrive Victoria Terminus at 6-15.—A. P.

PT. MALAVIYA ON BOYCOTT.

ALLAHABAD Jan. 24.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad addressed a public meeting in Allahabad on Tuesday evening on the present situation, with special reference to the Statutory Commission, urging its boycott.—A. P.

by the Council before they are launched."

"This Council recommends to Government that in view of the fact that the recent destructive floods have caused extensive damage to the soil in nearly all parts of Ahmedabad, Broach, Kaira and Panch Mahals districts, rendering the soil unfit for cultivation for several years as the expenses for improvement cannot be afforded by the cultivators, Government should estimate the total acreage of soil rendered agriculturally unproductive and valueless and devise measures for improvement and reclamation of the ruined soils of the devastated talukas of the districts above mentioned."

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BY SIR HARI SINGH GOUR.

CHAPTER XXXVI

"Have you not read," she asked Himm—"that in the old gladiatorial contests it is the women who held their fist down not to spare the life of the vanquished gladiator and in the Spanish Bull fights it is not the women who urge the toreador to enthrall the dying beast?" Of all the murders that have been committed in the world, of all the blood that has been shed in battles, how much has not been shed in the cause of women? And did they prevent it? Shahinda, likes tormenting you because she loves you. She wants to know how much of it you can bear. She will not dismiss you from her sight for it will spoil her sport. She takes special delight in carrying on with her brother and other strangers because she wants to tease you, and the more you feel teased the more she will do it. I do not say it is all make believe, but if she did not want to tease you, she will not behave so outrageously in your presence. If she loved you, she would be more discreet. She would not carry on like that before me, for she knows it does not hurt me."

Himm. "But why should she try to hurt me? I have done her no harm?"
Mabel. "I didn't say she was trying to hurt you. I was merely describing womanly nature. I merely used Shahinda for a text."
Himm. "Then how can one know the woman's real mind?"
Mabel. "One can never know. It is unknowable."
Himm. "But have they any mind at all?"
Mabel. "Quite a real one and one better than man's."
Himm. "What then is a poor man to do to get to know a woman's mind?"

Mabel. "Get a woman to read it for him."
Himm instantly jumped at the suggestion. He wanted to depute Mabel to do this duty. Mabel was not unwilling, but she named a price—Himm might not be in a position to pay. If the price were payable in the ordinary coin, Himm would have experienced no difficulty, for Himm was a millionaire, and money was as dross to him. The price Mabel had named was in the shape of service which Himm might not be able to render. But he would try. He assured Mabel that he would have tried for it in any case, but now that Mabel had given him the added zest of a return benefit he would try all the more, even if impossible.

CHAPTER. XLII.

Mabel's Mission.

Mabel had promised to lift the veil and let Himm see Shahinda as she was; she would clarify his vision, correct his rose coloured views and if the reality, did not appeal to Himm's sentimentality, Well, he would have learnt the truth. And this is all Himm wanted. He was dying to know Shahinda as she was. He was anxious to solve the mystery of her marriages and adoptions. What did she mean by tying with him the holy knot? What did she mean by appealing to his exalted morality? How did her promises consort with her conduct? But the task which Mabel had assigned to Himm was an impossible one. He would try to serve Mabel and not cease studying Shahinda for himself. He would, therefore go to Shahinda's uninvited tea and at the same time get his brief ready in Mabel's case for action.

The task Mabel had assigned to Himm was this. As already stated Mabel was a bachelor girl. She had had her love romance but it was over. She had settled down to a life of staid spinsterhood till the Singh's deceived her into matrimony. The Singh's were plain matter of fact people and believed in the marriage of their son as bringing a gratuitous drudge in the household. Mabel had a dim vision of married life—not her own—and she thought that a popular institution such as marriage must also be a pleasurable institution, of which she was very soon disillusioned. For no sooner was she married and induced into the family she was regarded as a part of the household chattel. The patriarch expected her to attend to his petty comforts, the mother-in-law exerted her proverbial authority; the children regarded the newcomer as their new nurse—the husband as his new cook. Mabel had been brought up in an atmosphere of luxury and refinement. Her marriage had cast her into a den of perpetual bickerings, jealousies, and unrelieved monotony. The husband was a crudely hewn creature early yoked to the official chariot. He had no moments of leisure beyond what he could snatch from his masters. Those moments he spent in the company of his cronies playing bridge and indulging in other equally stupid pastime.

Mabel had asked to herself again and again "Is this marriage that institution hallowed by the barbarism of the age? Where is the freedom of man, where is the freedom of woman? If marriage is a contract why should not the parties be free to make and free to dissolve it? That very freedom would ensure their happiness and be its cement. What right has the priest to say "If thou wishest to marry come to me or be damned"? What right has the State to say "If thou wishest to marry go to the clergy or be damned"? What right has the husband to say "that now thou

part my wife, I shall catch thee if thou escape as much as I can my runaway cow"? What right have parties to say that there shall be no end to the union till either of them misbehaves?" Mabel had no idea that any civilised society would tolerate such outrage upon humanity. She had heard of the shrieks, groanings, and pangs of the victims of marriage; but she could not believe that an institution which entails so much human suffering which enslaves the whole mankind which places one sex in abject subjection to the other and both in abject terror of the unctuous pharisees of society. This institution has long remained the one bulwark of the dying hierarchy, it remains the vain hope of the puritanical underhead. Few can realise the wrongs and cruelty which it entails, the deterioration of the race which it ensures, and the suffering to generations yet unborn which it provokes. Human society cannot exist without marriage but it must be an alliance and not a servitude. It must be a considered and conscious contract between two persons who must be left free to make and unmake it at will. Such were Mabel's views and they were prepared to suffer martyrdom for them. She was glad to have got married because everybody said so. But every body did not witness disillusionment. There was only incompatibility of temper between her and her husband but the latter treated her with affected regard in public and unaffected indifference in private. She was subjected to petty tyrannies by the household all of which were quite incidental to her state. Taken by themselves and individually they were not serious, but when taken collectively and employed as they were perennially, they undermined her constitution and made a serious inroad upon her delicate sensibility. She decided to return to her duties and pass the remainder of her life as a grass-widow, but Mahtab would not permit of it. He first entreated her to return. His entreaties were followed by menaces and threats, and they culminated in a suit for her compulsory residence with her husband failing which, she would be consigned to prison. The fiat had been given and there was nothing but ruin and dishonour before her. The more the coercion of law was put into force against her, the more her nature revolted against her having to live under the roof of her prosecutors and share the bed of her tormentor. She was determined to resist his tyranny of unequal law or die. She wanted Himm to help her and her services would be unreservedly at his disposal. At the moment, a warrant for her arrest was pending. She had tried to dodge it, but the bounds of law were at her heels and what was she to do? She must either consort with the man she had begun to detest or go to jail and live in the company of rogues and vagabonds. If she was driven to it, she would much rather be with the latter, than with her own husband. But oh! the tyranny of it—the injustice of it.

Mabel's story moved Himm. He said that if there was any occasion to go to prison he would be her substitute. But the laws were inexorable. He would alter the law.

Now the alteration of social law is no easy matter. It is a task little short of herculean. In the Central Legislature alone, scores of pious Bills are sessionally introduced and are either strangled at birth or are consigned to the lethal chamber of a Select Committee from which they sometimes never emerge, at other times emerge mutilated and mangled so as to be past recognition by their own parent. Such is the fate of all social legislation, and of which the restitution suits have the most ancient ancestry. They affect all communities, European or Indian, Hindu, Mohomadan, Parsi or the Jew. In India, marriage was regarded as a sacrament. In the case of the bulk of the communities there were no means of dissolving it. The husband received his wife as he would a lottery ticket. She might be fair or dark, a mismatch to him but she remains. He might be blind, black or an idiot, a leper a bedridden consumptive. He remains. The marriageable age has recently risen indirectly controlled by the Legislature due to the reforming genius of a private legislator but it remains deplorably low—eight or ten. The life of persons so mated becomes bearable only so long as they lead their accustomed lives like dumb, driven cattle. Education, though it is not making much headway among women, is a passport to public employment. It is availed of by boys of the middle classes, whose sole means of livelihood is service. They too are allotted haphazard wives. When the children grow up and see more of each other they realise their unhappiness. They feel that they have been sacrificed on the altar of custom. Mabel did not belong to this class, nor did the Singh's. They were Christians. But Christian or no Christian, the East is the grave of reason. No persuasion will alter its manners, no example will modify its views. Its innate conservatism buttressed by ignorance has stood four square to any change. A cataclysm will not suffice. It has braved many of them. What will, is the firm grip of the reformer, who may drive a lonely furrow, but it would cut deep and bring a harvest, which alone will change the unchanging East.

Himm was determined to help Mabel. Mabel was prepared to fling herself into eternity rather than surrender her body to her husband. He knew that the task was well nigh impossible. But it was Himm's delight to make such essays. He did it and succeeded.

WHY MANU SMRITI WAS BURNT.

To the Editor of The Chronicle.

Sir,—As I am one of those who share Dr. Ambedkar's attitude towards Manu Smriti and a host of other books preaching reactionism under the garb of religion and claiming allegiance in the name of God, allow me to say a few words in reply to Mr. Inamdar's letter published in your issue of the 10th inst.

I cannot understand what deeper spiritual significances can be hidden in a book

which in the name of God creates artificial differences between man and man and gives religious sanction to treat the vast majority of the Hindu Society—(viz., women and Non-Brahmins, especially Shudras) in a flagrantly cruel and unjust manner. Had Manu been a mere antiquated law-giver he could have been safely ignored as so many other ancient law-givers are. But his pose as a man of God preaching in the name of "Sanatana" religion and propounding "Eternal Verities" has certainly ensnared the Hindu mind and hence it has become quite necessary to protest in the most emphatic manner against such inhuman and barbarous teachings. It is the violation of

the sacredness of humanity as preached in the Manu Smriti that justifies the burning of that book. It is not an obsolete law like the Roman law, but owing to the safety attached to it, it still influences the Hindu mind. If one once accepts that Manu Smriti is a revealed book, one is likely to accept every thing laid down in it, however it may be opposed to justice and humanity as a mandate of God. Had Manu Smriti and books of that nature been treated as old curiosities, or mere landmarks in the development of thought and religion nobody would have any quarrel with them. But invested with the halo of Revealed Truth these books are impeding the progress

SUPPORT TO BOYCOTT MOVEMENT.

SIMON COMMISSION, "AN IMPUDENT FARCE"

RALLY THE MASSES

LEAGUE PLEDGED TO INDIAN INDEPENDENCE

The League Against Imperialism at the latest conference held in Brussels in December has last passed the following resolutions on India—

The General Council of the League against Imperialism declares its complete solidarity with the Indian people in the latter's opposition to the British Parliament to investigate India's fitness for self-government.

The appointment of this Commission is nothing but an impudent farce, and the General Council heartily supports the Indian national movement's resolve to boycott the Commission.

The General Council notes with disgust that the British Labour Party Leaders and the Members of Parliament have made common cause with the British Imperialists on this question, by supporting the Conservative Government's proposal of a Commission and by endorsing without any but the weakest support to Mr. Salutaris

in Parliament the participation of two Labour representatives.

WHOLE HEARTED SUPPORT TO INDIA

The General Council declares that this open union, front of the British capitalists and British Labour leaders in defense of British imperialism, which has no parallel since the black days of August 1914, is as harmful to the workers of the oppressed countries, since they are exploited by the same ruling class.

The League against Imperialism pledges the whole-hearted support of all its adherent organisations and sections to the Indian national movement in this struggle. At the same time it urges all to concentrate on rallying the masses around the positive slogan of complete independence for India and on the election of a Constituent Assembly to consider the entire question of political future of India, which should be prepared by the creation of local committees, mass demonstrations, and the widest

possible participation of the masses of the people generally.

The Socialist Party and the Republican Revolutionary Parties of Persia submit the following resolution concerning the general situation in Persia to the General Council of the League Against Imperialism, Brussels.

(1) Abolition of all unequal treaties.
(2) All secret agreements by an imperialist Government which might harm the independence of Persia will not be recognised.

(3) To break the chain of exploitation of the foreign capitalists, who due to the unequal treaties, are able to exploit the Persian workers.

(4) To call to the proletariat of the world to come in an effective manner to the aid of the Persian workers who are exploited in the most atrocious manner in the workshops and above all in the petroleum concessions of the Anglo-Persian Company.

(5) We ask the League to intervene through the Members of the English Parliament who are in a position to make a protest against the four demands which the Government of Great Britain addressed to Persia and which constitutes in our eyes a flagrant violation of the independence of this country.

This to remind you of these demands—
(a) Recognition of the Persian debts which are not at all justified.

(b) Establishment of air lines between the central regions of Persia and the Persian Gulf.

(c) Recognition of the Government of Iraq.

(d) Re-establishment of Sheikh Khazal.

of the Hindu community in various ways. Mr. Inamdar appears to be connected with the Benares Hindu University. I do not know whether he is a professor or a student there. If he is a professor I warn him against lecturing his students without referring to the text. He says that sacredness of humanity is the pervading element of Manu Smriti. The taste of the pudding lies in the eating of it. The following are some of the laws or teachings. It is for the readers to judge whether Manu Smriti deserves to be regarded as a sacred book.

"But a Shudra whether bought or un-

bought slave, for as that slave can have no property his master may take his possessions. The king should carefully compel Vaishyas and Shudras to perform the work prescribed for them, for if these two castes swerved from their duties, they would throw this world into confusion" (Chap. VIII, 416, 417 and 418).

"The dwelling of Chandaries and Shwa dras who assume the distinctive marks of the twice-born" (Chap. IX 234).

"The dwelling of Chandaries and Shwa pakas shall be outside the village and their wealth shall be dogs and donkeys. They

shall cause hot oil to be poured into his mouth and into his ears". (Chap. VIII, 270, 271 and 272).

"With whatever limb a man of low cast, does hurt to a man of three highest castes, even that limb shall be cut off. That is the teaching of Manu. Who raises his hand or a stick shall have his hand cut off. He who in anger kicks with his feet, shall have his feet cut off. A low caste man who tries to place himself on the same seat with a man of high caste shall be branded on his hip and be banished, or the king shall cause his buttocks to be gashed. If out of arrogance he spits on his superior the king shall cause both his lips to be cut off. If he urinates on him or breaks wind in his presence the offending organs shall be cut off. If he lays hold of the hair of a superior let the king unhastily cut off his hands; likewise if he takes him by the feet, the beard, the neck of thescrotum". (Chap. VIII, 279 to 283).

"A man of low caste who makes love to a maiden of the highest caste shall suffer corporal punishment". (Chap. VIII 366).

"The service of Brahmanas alone is declared to be an excellent occupation for a Shudra, for whatever else besides this he may perform will bear him no fruit." The remnants of their food must be given to him as well as their old clothes, the refuse of their grain and their old household furniture". (Chap. X 123 and 128).

"No collection of wealth must be made by a Shudra, even though he be able to do it for a Shudra who has acquired wealth gives pain to Brahmanas" (Chap. X 122).

"Having killed a cat, a blue jay, a frog a dog, an owl or a crow, a man shall perform the penance for the murder of a Shudra" (a Shudra's life is considered as cheap as that of a cat etc.) (Chap. XI 132).

These are only a few specimens of the laws promulgated by Manu in the name of the "Imperishable One" who revealed to Manu "alone". Manu claims to be omniscient and also that the laws ordained for man by him are fully declared in the Vedas (Chap. I, 58, and Chap. II, 7).—Yours etc., etc.

G. N. SAHASRABUDHE

Damodar Hall,
Parel Jan. 20.

KISSING TIME

A Notts husband living apart from his wife visited her during Christmas and found her making cakes.

He offered to help.

She accepted the offer.

Then they realised they were under the mistletoe.

They kissed and became reconciled.

Miss Ganguli, the accomplished niece of Prof. Ganguli of the Royal Commission of Agriculture, whose engagement to Mr. Asaf Ali has been announced.

bought, he (Brahmin) may compel to do service work, for he was created by the Self-Existent to be the slave of a Brahmin. A Shudra though emancipated by his master is not released from servitude, since that is innate in him. Who can set him free from it?" (Chap. VIII, 413 and 414).

"A wife, a son and a slave, these three are declared to have no property. The wealth which they earn is acquired for him to whom they belong. A Brahmin may confidently seize the goods of his Shu-

dress shall be the garments of the dead, they shall eat their food from broken dishes. Black iron shall form their ornaments and they must always wander from place to place". (Chap. XI, 31 and 32).

"A once-born man (Shudra) who insults a twice-born man with gibes, imitative shall have his tongue cut out; for he is of low origin. If he mentions the names and castes of the twice-born with contumely, an iron nail ten fingers long shall be thrust red-hot into his mouth. If he arrogantly teaches Brahmanas their duty the king

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